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THE YONKERS' HAT STRIKE

CAUSED BY THE U. H. OF N. A., WHICH HAS PRACTICALLY DESERTED IT.

The Westchester Hat Company's Lockout—The Boycott on the Waring Company—The Work of Organizing. The Men Go Out—Moffat's Promises. $500 for 800 Men.

Special to The Daily People.

Yonkers, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Twelve weeks ago a strike was declared by the hatmakers of the Waring Hat Co., of this city, against the degrading conditions under which they were compelled to work. An increase in wages and a recognition of their union were demanded. It is well at this time of the struggle to review the various causes, the development and the progress of the strike.

To begin with, the readers of The Daily People will remember that there is a hat factory in this city owned by the Westchester Hat Company. This firm employed about 150 hatters in all; and, up to the 6th of May of this year, ran a non-union factory. On that day all hands were paid off and were also informed that their services were no longer required unless they were union men; that on the next day the factory was to become a union shop, and only union labor was to be employed. Upon this information the former employees of the firm sought to join the United Hatters of North America. They were denied admission. The next day a lot of union men took their places. Thus about 150 men were thrown out of work—a contemptible act of organized scabbery.

The reader will also recollect that in previous reports in these columns it was shown that the U. H. of N. A. were presenting a vigorous boycott throughout the land, on all non-union hats; and, as a result of this, the Waring Hat Company of this city suffered a large loss of trade. The employees of the latter concern, knowing the fate which betook the employees of the Westchester Hat Company on the 6th of May began to feel a like fate would fall upon them, i. e., the probability of the Waring Hat Company being forced to adopt the label, and to employ union labor only, barring those who worked there from the union.

This fear led them to take precautions against any such event.

The first move was a secret organization of Hungarian and Polish hatmakers. Then the Jewish element organized. (It seems that a foolish race prejudice caused this separate organization.) However, in the end they all united in a body. A committee was elected to negotiate with the U. H. of N. A. Somehow the firm discovered that such a movement was on. It found out who acted on the committees, and discharged three men. This provoked the organized body; and a determined and revolting spirit betook them. Immediately a special meeting of the sizers was called, at which meeting a scale of prices was fixed. A committee was elected to present the price list to Superintendent Miller, of the firm. This was done on the morning of the fifteenth of June. The superintendent rejected with scorn the demand of the sizers, whereupon the committee returned to the sizing department to inform the sizers of the result. And upon one call, "Stop work," every sizer stopped work, with the exception of a few Irish and German workers. (Here again a foolish race prejudice existed—Irish and German would not unite with the rest.)

On the evening of the same day the finisher held a meeting at which a scale of wages was fixed for their work. They also selected a committee for the purpose of presenting their demands to the superintendent of the firm. The committee called on him the following morning, and met with the same result as the sizers' committee. Hence, an order to quit was issued to the finishers, who ceased work in the afternoon. In this department there were also some who remained at work. However, the factory was practically tied up for the time being; only the trimmers (women) and flangers continuing to work.

These are the last in the process of hatmaking.

With the few sizers and finishers on hand, the firm continued to run its factory. But this handful of workers did not worry the strikers very much. As stated before, negotiations were entered into with the U. H. of N. A., the first result of which was a promise that President Moffat would come to town and take charge of the situation.

Day after day and week after week the strikers looked for Mr. Moffat. But every time he was expected he was certain to stay away. Thus many strikers, mostly finishers, got discouraged, and many finishers returned to work. The sizers stood firm in spite of all, knowing that if a firm has no sizers it cannot produce hats. Hence the firm sought very strenuously to intimidate some of the sizers to return to work, and thus cause a break of the solid ranks. The firm has partly succeeded in its attempt, for on the ninth week of the strike about ten sizers have returned to work, some of whom are known as low ward heelers of the old political parties.

This traitorous conduct of those who thus deserted the battle on the one hand, and the persistent silence of the U. H. of N. A. for ten weeks, on the other hand, has caused much uneasiness among the strikers. Therefore a special meeting was called for Sunday, August 3, at Hillside Park, to consider the situation and decide whether to continue the strike or not. It was decided to continue the strike indefinitely. A committee was selected to appear before the board of directors of the U. H. of N. A., which body held a conference at Danbury on August 7 to make one more appeal for assistance. The committee did appear before that body, presented their case and then retired to the outside. After considering the matter the board decided to donate $500 in aid of the 800 to 900 strikers at Yonkers, and also informed the committee that President Moffat would be in Yonkers during the week of August 11th.

This news gave the strikers new hopes and fresh courage. They waited again for Mr. Moffat.

At last the president came on August 14th. He gave the strikers a little talk, told them to hold together; invited the strikers' president to call over to Brooklyn the next day to receive the $500 donation, and, after the meeting, left town.

The next day the $500 was turned over to the strikers.

This is the result of the long expected visit of Mr. Moffat, a $500 donation. Less than $1 per striker. And what now? Moffat was here and is gone. The strikers again feel themselves to be between the devil and the deep sea. They hate to submit to the greed of the Waring Hat Co.; poverty is staring them in the face. The U. H. of N. A. gives them little encouragement. Courageous, indeed, are they who could endure and battle against all these forces. The strikers have proven themselves to be equal to such occasion, and deserve credit.

In conclusion, let it be remembered that this strike has its cause, not only in the degrading condition prevailing at the Waring hat factory; but more so in the infamous scabbery perpetrated by the United Hatters at the Westchester Hat Factory three months ago.

For ten weeks the strikers were being fooled by the U. H. of N. A. During that time the strikers and their families were subjected to terrible suffering and need. They have, as it were, lived on hopes, the hope of a generous support by the organization of their trade. But in vain did they suffer and hope. The president of the U. H. of N. A. came after ten weeks of tomfoolery to tell them to "stick together," which means, under the circumstances, to "starve together." However, his visit has somewhat inspired the men with new hope, believing that he would take charge of affairs. But, alas! He came and went away after a few hours, and wasn't heard from since.

300 GIRLS STRIKE.

Underwear Operators Oppose A Reduction in Wages.

Special to The Daily People.

Peekskill, N. Y., Aug. 22.—About three hundred girls of the Baker Underwear Co. went on strike yesterday against a reduction of wages. They were taken in hand by some cigarmakers. The meeting to organize them was addressed by Thomas W. Haynes, of Cigarmakers' Union, Counselor Eugene B. Travis, a Democratic politician, and Hon. James W. Husted, Republican politician.

This evening another is to be held to affect an organization. It will be addressed by a certain Mrs. Maloney from Newburgh. The object will be to organize the girls into the Garment Workers' Union.

The Baker Underwear Co. threatens to close up the factory, but this seems to be only a bluff. Sympathy is with the girls. The Baker Underwear Co. is one of the most grinding in the village, and wages are cut almost every month.

This notice was distributed among the striking girls:

> NOTICE!
>
> The Baker Underwear Company desires to inform its employees that under no circumstances will they run anything but an "open shop."
>
> All reasonable concessions having been made, unless operators return to their work at once, the factory will be closed indefinitely.
>
> Baker Underwear Co.

A CALL.

To the Sections of the Socialist Labor Party.

Greeting:—In compliance with the provisions of Article V, Section 7k, the Sections of the S. L. P. are herewith called upon to make nominations for one delegate to represent the Socialist Labor Party at the annual convention of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, to be held in December, 1902.

The place of the convention is not yet definitely determined, but will be either Syracuse, N. Y., or Hartford, Conn.

The nominations shall close on Wednesday, October 1, 1902, and report must be made to the undersigned on or before that date. The nominations made will then be submitted to the Sections for a general vote.

For the National Executive Committee, S. L. P.,
Henry Kuhn,
National Secretary.

A SOCIALIST INVENTOR.

S. L. P. MEMBER EXPECTS TO REVOLUTIONIZE PRINTING.

Has Built a Machine That He Claims Will Surpass the Linotype Machine—Hardly More Complicated than a Typewriter.

O. M. Howard, of Kansas City, a member of Section Kansas City, S. L. P., and an old printer who has published twenty different newspapers and periodicals, has been working for a number of years on a new system of printing, which he thinks will revolutionize the business as far as newspaper work and common printing is concerned.

It is claimed that "necessity is the mother of invention," and Howard says necessity is what started him on the work now in hand. He claims to be able to build a typesetting machine, or, as he calls it, a "printing plate machine," that will do the work now turned out by the linotype, and will also make the lines without molten metal. Constructed with raised letters instead of matrices, the new machine will prepare a mold for casting plates, produce a printed proof for etching purposes or prepare the printing plate itself without any stereotyping process. This machine can also be used as a typewriter, using the regular Roman characters, or, with little additional cost, will reproduce one's own handwriting.

The machine, Howard claims, is much more simple than a linotype, and but little, if any, more complicated than a typewriter. The plate-making machines, by the use of an automatic switchboard, may be connected by wire, he says, the same as the telegraph instruments, and when plates are being produced on one machine all other connected machines reproduce the same work, no difference at what distance apart.

This machine of Howard's is operated much the same as a Mergenthaler linotype, but has a new kind of keyboard. When a line is formed by the machine a plain print of that line appears at the top of the keyboard, and if there is an error it may be corrected instantly, thus dispensing with the proofreader on general newspaper work. This is accomplished without in the least adding to the complications of the machine and without material cost. Any one can operate the machine, it only requiring practice to attain speed, and no special machinist will be required to keep it in order.

Following the plate-making machine, Howard has devised a new way of mounting the forms or plates, entirely doing away with making up of forms, preparing molds and making casts. The plates go directly from the machine to the press. Connected with the press is a folder and mailing apparatus, it really being one machine. It prints, folds, wraps and stamps single papers and bunches of packages ready for wrapping by hand. This is accomplished by a new process of preparing and handling the mailing list, doing away with the type form mailing list and printed labels.

By another process of using alphabets instead of fonts of type, Howard claims to be able to prepare display ads and other forms, thus practically eliminating the composing room entirely. By this process he claims that folding and gathering up of book pages is obviated.

Although he has not yet fully completed these different machines, Howard has shown friends samples of linotypes and printing plates made by his process, demonstrating that they are practicable and inexpensive, the only question being as to whether his machines will work as smoothly and effectively as he claims. He has no doubt but they will do the work and points to the typewriter, linotype and typesetting machines and declares that his is more simple and certain than any of them.

These were printed on a crude press of his own construction, but the paper not being in as good shape as he desired, he is readjusting his press and folder before giving the first issue to the public. It is unique to say the least. He calls it "Biff," the heading being letters formed of splotches of ink from a goose-quill pen slapped upon a table.

"Biff" is six feet long and nine inches wide, the pages being one column in width, and eight inches long and fifty in number. I t is folded accordeon fashion and can be read from end to end without unfolding. You simply turn the pages as you would in a narrow book or folder. Howard concluded to launch this publication as a means of assisting him in developing his new system, but has now decided to organize a company for this purpose. Experts from New York have consulted with him and believe he can practically do all he claims.

Like most inventors Howard has been hampered by lack of funds, but now has assurance of all the money needed to fully develop the system, application for patents having been made.

THE IRISH AGITATOR.

The following from the "Workers' Republic," of Dublin, Ireland, needs no comment:

"OUR 'AMERICAN MISSION.'

"We are pleased to be in a position to state that arrangements have been made between the Socialist Labor Party of America and the Socialist Republican Party of Ireland for Mr. James Connolly, the editor of this paper, to proceed to the States on a lecturing tour on behalf of both organizations. Our comrade leaves Liverpool on the fourth of September, and will probably remain in America until the first week of December. Meetings are being organized already in many of the great industrial centers where Irishmen have made their home; the Cooper Union, the largest hall in New York, has been secured for his first meeting on the fifteenth of September, and every effort will be made to enable our representative to place his message before the largest number possible of Irish-American workers.

"The fact that our comrade has spent so much of his own life (twenty years) amongst the Irish exiles of Great Britain, fits him in a peculiar manner for the task of understanding and speaking to those other exiles in America, while the thorough knowledge of Irish history and politics he has so well demonstrated in all his speeches and writings, qualify him for the position he now occupies as an exponent of that phenomenon in Irish politics—the revolt of the working class—seeking its independent political expression through the Socialist Republican Party.

"We would direct our readers' attention to the great underlying significance of this visit to the States. All other Irish agitators have gone to America to beg funds for the support of agitations at home on the express or implied understanding that the desire of the agitation in Ireland was to erect in this country the political and economic institutions which prevail in America. Therefore every such agitator had praise of all things American on his tongue as part of his poor stock in trade. But this agitator knows that the misery of Ireland springs from an economic ause operating equally as malignantly as it does in Ireland to the majority of the population; he knows that the comparative comfort of the more fortunate of the American workers is due primarily to the state of the economic development of their country relatively to Ireland, and he knows also that the very nature of that economic development, its very power and insatiableness will prevent all possibility of creating in Ireland industrial conditions at all similar to those of America. In other words, he knows well that to-day the very success of American enterprise in agriculture and industry strikes a death blow to the hopes of industry and agriculture on a grand scale under capitalism in Ireland, as the Americans are now our greatest competitors. He also knows and it will be his duty to preach that the terms "American success," "American domination," "American control," mean success, domination and control by the American capitalist class, and that exercised not only against producers on this side of the Atlantic, but quite as relentlessly against the working class on the American side.

And whilst telling the workers of America of the new hope which has arisen in the breasts of the more intelligent of the working class of Ireland—the hope of a Socialist republic in which our land will be purged of the contaminating presence of the foreign and native tyrants alike, a freedom for which the workers are learning to rely on themselves alone—he will not fail to remind them that the progress of capitalism brings for the American worker a slavery as grinding and merciless as that we groan under to-day, even if many of their slaves be better fed and housed than are ours.

"This campaign which our comrade Connolly is undertaking in America is, then, for the miscreants at home and abroad who have so long traded on our kindly Irish sentiment to the undoing of the workers, an ominous portent indeed. But to those who value truth, the facts which our comrade will lay before his audience upon the condition of that long neglected portion of the Irish nation, the working class, and the truths he will tell of the inwardness of the political position in Ireland, will make this visit a welcome relief from those of the attitudinizing politicians who in the past have sold themselves to every American grinder-of-the-faces-of-the-poor who desired to parade an Irish leader on his platform as a catch for Irish votes.

A few words apropos of the party under whose auspices our representative will travel in the States will not be amiss. Shortly after the establishment of the Irish Socialist Republican Party in 1896 we opened up communications with the Socialist Labor Party of America. An interchange of views took place between the two bodies, and we then discovered that our ideas upon policy and tactics generally were practically identical, a discovery that immediately led to a friendship lasting to the present time. Since then both bodies have gone through severe struggles, the S. L. P. have been subjected to a revolt within and to a malevolent misrepresentation from without unequalled in the Socialist movement for bitterness, and the I. S. R. P. has undergone a period of financial strain which has left its mark deep on the character and spirits of many of its members, but neither party has faltered, and both are as a result stronger than ever before. Our confidence in our S. L. P. friends is still unabated, and we can challenge the world to investigate our conduct, our policy, or our history. The S. L. P. has the only Socialist daily newspaper in the English language, and we intend on the return of our editor from America to permanently re-establish the Workers' Republic on a weekly basis.

VANCOUVER LABOR NEWS.

INTERESTING ACCOUNTS OF ITS UNIONS AND SOCIALISTS.

White Fisherman Betray Japs—The Three Theories—McClain's Escapades and Fraudulent Practices—"The Vancouver Socialist" and the Freaks.

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 16.—Never, since the advent, and subsequent departure, of Will McClain, self-styled "boy orator," "British Columbia's young Labor Champion," "Worker's friend," but correctly "labor fakir," "borer from within," and general all-round self-seeker, has Vancouver experienced such a booming and buncoing by the freak Socialists in the interest of middle class reactionary Socialism, as at the present time. The raison d'etre is the arrival of an old paper, Citizen and Country, with a new name, Vancouver Socialist, which, finding itself worked out in Ontario, on account of the intrepid and vigorous campaigning of the Socialist Labor Party in Ontario, with the aid of our official organ, The People (the only paper worthy of the name Socialist and fit for an honest workingman to read) has emigrated to this part of the world for the purpose of preaching reactionary Socialism and "incidentally" bettering its material condition by following the advice of Horace Greely.

The Vancouver Socialist will evidently have to get a hustle on, if it intends to grow up in this locality, whilst Section Vancouver is in existence; and will have to quit its tactics of endorsing and supporting capitalist candidates, as it did in Toronto, when it came out in the interest of one of the capitalist politicians in that city. But it can no more change its methods than a leopard can change its spots.

The well-oiled, readjusted buzz-saw is well able to cope with all the opposition that can be marshalled against it. Knowing that our position is correct we pursue our course serenely and unswerved by a weak desire for big movement and a large but unintelligent vote.

We realize that the history of all reactionists is practically the same. They start with a false premise, build a structure on an unsound and unscientific foundation and when tried they're found wanting and eventually succumb. They proceed from the false tenet that all growth and development is by the benevolent assimilation of all matter that comes to their organization, whereas the reverse is true: That all growth, all development is not by the benevolent assimilation, but by the ruthless expulsion of all matter that is not fit to assimilate.

The history of the Vancouver Socialist, together with all their false leaders will be the same as happened to Will McClain who made his bow to a Vancouver audience in the spring of 1899. He has since departed, his star has waned, he has shaken the dust of Vancouver from off his feet and has gone to fresh fields and pastures new. He is at present in Tacoma, Wash., and for the benefit of Washington and the Party in general a little of his history will not be out of place. His first "sacrifice for the cause" was when, immediately after his arrival here he spoke on the street soon after the organization of Section Vancouver and under their auspices. He then took up a collection amounting to $10.45. Ten dollars of which went into McClain's capacious pocket and the balance, 45 cents, he generously handed over to the propaganda fund of the Section and was, by them, generously refused. McClain officered, as marshall, a pure and simple Labor Day parade, made up principally of business men's advertisements and willing slaves, who showed their subservance and servitude to their master by pounding on rocks and boilers as the funeral cortege wended its way through the various streets of the city headed by a military band , the police and the capitalist mayor and alderman of the city. McClain took advantage of the fishermen's strike on the Fraser River to the tune of from five to eight hundred dollars collected for them from a credulous and long-suffering public.

McClain's move was to join (he's an all round joiner), the U. S. L. P. of B.C. which, being interpreted reads the "United" Socialist Labor Party of British Columbia, about the freakest thing among the Freak Socialist Parties that ever gasped (it didn't breathe, the S. L. P. had a debate with them and the next day they snuffed out, but have lately reincarnated under the pseudonym of "Socialist" Party of B. C.). McClain "got his claws into a member of that organization for $200 and the same gentleman has recently been taken in by Mr. Kingsley, of Revolutionary "Socialist" party fame, ex-S. L. P. man and general all-round disrupter. It is needless to say that this same gentleman is still a freak and thinks the S. L. P. is doing harm through its intrepid and scientific propaganda and "intolerant" and uncompromising attitude.

McClain's next move was to Ladner's Landing, a few miles from here, and he there had the effrontery to make a speech before an audience composed mostly of fishermen in the interest of the Hon. Edgar Dewdney, nominee of the Conservative party for the New Westminster district. After receiving a tongue lashing from the S. L. P. platform on the street, at which meeting he was present, he evidently decided that Tacoma would be a more fertile spot for the plying of his nefarious practices. Exit McClain from Vancouver.

A peculiar thing about the city of Vancouver, or rather the people in it, is the fact that the only three theories held by so-called socialists are represented by three distinct "Socialist" organizations in regards to the Trades Union question. The S. L. P. maintains the position that the pure and simple trade union, by itself, is inefficient in permanently bettering r even slightly amending the condition of the working class, on account of its continual accommodating itself to the interest of the capitalist class, its false principles and departure from the principle for which trades unions were first organized, through the corruption of its leaders who repeatedly lead the unthinking rank and file into the capitalist shambles on election day, and who accept capitalist jobs as the price of their betrayal. The Socialist Labor Party, finding these pure and simple organizations, in the main, past redemption, proceeded to organize a trade union that will benefit the working class both now and in the future, and be of invaluable service to the Socialist Labor Party during the transition period from capitalism to Socialism. In line with the teachings of Marx in his last two chapters of Value, Price and Profit, the S. L. P. has organized the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance to resist the further degredation of the working class and further to utilize them for the intellectual development of the members along Socialist lines.

The second theory held by the Kingsley crowd i. e., the revolutionary Socialist party of Canada, which has already two locals, is that trades unions are ineffective, no matter what their form may be, and they proceed to prove it by taking into their organization men who, for the most part, are members of pure and simple labor organizations in Vancouver and dNanaimo, to say nothing of the false ecoonomich taught by them to the effect that a rise in wages in Vancouver would be at the expense of the workingmen elsewhere. In other words, he takes up Citizen Weston's proposition, which was so successfully exploded by Marx in "Value, Price and Profit," and, if followed to its logical conclusion, means that if a rise in the price of labor power in one locality is a dertiment to the working class elsewhere, then a lowering of the price of labor power in one locality should be a benet to the workers elsewhere. Therefore, the advocacy of a general lowering of wages would consequently benefit the working class all round! ! !

The third theory is that adopted by the "Socialist party" of B. C., viz., "Bore from within," and they proceed to bore to this effect. Mr. Barns' is provincial secretary of the Socialist party of B. C. He's their principle speaker. He advocates arbitration, minimum wages, municipal, middle class Socialism, cooperative ownership of salmon canneries by the fisherman (who have hardly two nickles to rub together), in opposition to the canning combine.

Mr. Burns is also president (borer from within), of the Fishermen's Union in Vancouver, and runs a second hand store.

This union has just got through the strenuous ordeal of scabbing on the Japanese fishermen. It happened this wise: The Japanese wanted a flat rate of seventeen cents a fish all through the salmon season, and struck for that price. The White P. & S. Union accepted a schedule on the sliding scale principle, i. e., the cannerymen get the fish and the fisherman, metaphorically speaking, slide off the earth. If the canneries only pack two hundred thousand cases of salmon, the white fishermen get twenty cents per fish, and if they put up six hundred thousand cases, the fishermen get ten and one-half cents per fish. In passing I might say that the cannerymen had already got the 200,000 cases put up before the agreement was signed.

Well, the Japs stayed out; the white union men fished and asked tdhe cannerymen to please collect the dues from the fishermaen for the benefit of the union. No protest from Mr. President "Socialist" Burns, who still holdds his office as head "borer from within," and the Japs, contrary to all the tenets of the labor fakirs, prove that they, by their recent actions, are not the cause of the wages and the standard of living of the white workingmen being lowered, as is maintained by Mr. Watson, who was soundly thrashed in public by Mr. Pritchard, a Socialist sympathizer from Nanamio, when he asserted that the Japs were the cause of the white man's precarious condition, and hoped to see labor and capital join hands in a brotherly fashion.

Mr. Watson holds a custom house job as the price of his betrayal of the working class from the Liberal party. This same Watson has agitated against the Japanese ever since they arrived here sixteen years ago, and it ends up in them being ddarer to the capitalist than the free born white man.

The white fishermen must learn that their interests are identical with those of the Japanese fishermen, and must both stand together and strike at the ballot box for the inauguration of the Socialist republic.

The foregoing historical sketch goes to show the correct position maintained by the S. L. P. in their attitude towards trades unions. The pure and simple organization is ineffective; the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance has come to stay by virtue of the fact that its position is sound and its members, class-conscious- knowing what they want and how to get it, and by carrying the strike to the ballot box where they are all powerful, will eventually end in the overthrow of the capitalist exploiter, and the inauguration of the workers' republic. Co ira! Ca ira!

CAPITALIST PROSPERITY.

IT STRIKES LOS ANGELES IN A VERY ACUTE FORM.

Wages Go Up Fifteen Per Cent, Cost of Living Thirty and Rent Fifty—The Republican Factional Fights—The Kangarooic "Borers From Within" Worsted Again.

Special to the Daily People.

Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 24.—As the State election draws near political activity grows more intense, the capitalists and their political henchmen, are doing all in their power to corral the votes of the working class for their particular faction of the capitalist class.

The Republican party is split up into two factions, the Flint-Spreckels-Otis-faction, and the Gage faction, the latter of which are now in office. If what one faction says about the other is true and vice versa (and no doubt they are both telling the truth, in this instance), it should be easy for the workingmen to see that they are all legalized robbers who will stop at no crime to accomplish their purpose of exploiting the workers. Later on, after the primaries, when the Democrats and Republicans start to tell what thieves each other are, this point will be made plainer than ever.

At present, we are having capitalist prosperity. The pure and simple unions are growing, and the money wage has increased about 15 per cent., while the cost of living has increased from 20 to 30 per cent. Rent has increased 50 per cent. in the last year. Labor, while reduced in hours in some trades, has been intensified greatly. The bricklayers lay from three to five thousand bricks in eight hours (against 800 or 900 in England for 9 hours), and only young, strong men can stand the pace steadily.

The Social Democrats here organized a Federal union along the lines of the S. T. & L. A., and affiliated with the Labor Council. The object was to get some of the "prominent Kangs," who have no trade except "Socialism," in the Labor Council meetings. "Editor" Murray was elected delegate to the Council, and then started a terrible "boring from within." The numerous fights between the Rep.-Dem, and Socialist fakirs would take too much space to mention.

The Kangs passed a motion not to nominate any but pure and simplers on their county ticket, in the meantime the Labor Council elected a "non-partisan" committee to decide whether to put up a Union Labor party ticket or endorse the "friends of labor." Kangaroo Murray got on this committee and the Kangs got hot after the endorsement of the Labor Council, hence the reason of the motion mentioned. The result was that after two meetings of the "labor" delegates there was a split; the president of the Labor Council and his henchmen bolted the meeting, denounced the Kangs as union wreckers, and left the Kangs in possession, who thereupon found out that, thanks to "boring from within," they had captured nobody but themselves.

In the meantime a few capitalist politicians, with the aid of some labor fakirs, organized a "Workingmen's Political Club," and about 2,000 of the pure and simplers joined. This was a solar plexus for the Kangs, and, when taken together with the bolting of the labor delegates, and the advice of Gompers not to enter politics, especially "Socialist" politics, was a well-earned stinging rebuke to the Kangs for their pusillanimous action.

After prostituting themselves before the pure and smiplers, and being turned down some of them wished to reconsider their former action to nominate only pure and simplers. Whether they succeeded I do not know, but I do know that many of their members were disgusted and one resigned.

Los Angeles is the rendezvous of the imbecile capitalist class, who have just sufficient income to keep from doing any useful work, and the middle class are just as sharp skinners here as edsewhere. The workshops as a rule are mere shacks, and competition among the industrial proletariat is fierce.

The farm laborer is forced to carry his blanket around with him, as he must furnish his own bed, which is generally a board from a lean-to-shack.

This with the slum proletaire, and the Salvation Army, shows that the cruel exploiting, blood-thirsty hand of capitalism, has as firm a grasp here as elsewhere.

The S. L. P. here has nominated a county ticket, and if we procure sufficient signatures we will put up as active a campaign as our resources will allow. On with the S. L. P., the S. T. & L. A., and success to The Daily and Weekly People.

N. J. S.

At Seymour, near Derby, Connecticut, the other day, Edward Treat was killed by a mouthful of beefsteak eaten in a restaurant. As the beef trust has made it impossible for the average worker to get such luxuries, it is not probable that we shall often be called upon to chronicle accidents of this character.

SOCIAL ILLS REQUIRE SOCIAL ACTION

The Individual is Powerless to Escape the Evils of Defective Social Organization, Except in So Far as He Directs His Efforts to the End of Remedying the Social Structure Where It Is Defective.

Many of the evils under which we labor are attributable to failure on our part to give full recognition to the fact that our individual efforts, directed to our individual interests, while they undoubtedly play an important part, are reduced to insignicance when contrasted with the influence exercised over the lives of each of us by the social conditions and social development under which we live.

When we realize fully that our individual well-being is determined almost completely by social surroundings, and apply our energies to the correction of the defects in the social structure, only then will be made possible the utilization by the individual of the pathway to a nobler and more elevated form of existence that the accumulation of knowledge and experience and the labor and inventive faculties of man have plainly marked out.

To ignore the duty that the individual owes to society places men much in the position that would be occupied by a group living in a large structure, the roof and sides of which being broken and time-worn, exposes the inmates to the miseries and wretchedness of exposure to the inclemencies of the elements.

If instead of applying themselves to the repair of their common shelter they should struggle and connive simply to secure corners and crannies where they would still be exposed, but not quite so much as the less fortunate who were crowded into spaces that left them liable to the full rigors of the cold and the tempest; if the energies expended in struggling amongst themselves for the less disagreeable positions would, if directed to the renovating of their common shelter, enable all to enjoy comfort and security, we would regard the group as wanting in foresight and common sense.

Yet this is exactly the state of affairs that exists amongst the workers to-day. With mechanical contrivances and division of labor, mankind is equipped to the point where every member of society can be assured of maintenance on a liberal scale, with an expenditure of toil that would leave ample leisure for the development of physical, moral and mental character; where there is no necessity that any should suffer from insufficiency or anxiety for the morrow's provision, if willing to work. Yet instead of striving to improve a social structure that needlessly makes life wretched, they turn their strength to endeavors that must be futile to the great part, to preempt an angle here or there that appears to them not quite so bad as some other.

In the eager quest for the lesser evil sight is lost of the feasibility of escaping both the lesser and the greater. Those who contest the point that man's welfare is more dependent upon social conditions than upon his individual efforts to improve himself will point to indolence and excess as factors to be reckoned with, and assert that in the conquering of these tendencies lays the high road to felicity.

Whilst acknowledging that vice is to be discerned amongst the workers, although not admitting that it reaches the extent or the depravity that it assumes upon its natural soil, the idle class, and conscious that intemperance, limited to the worker by the very meagerness of his income, is frequently the result of discouragement under trying and uncertain conditions of labor that deprive the worker of the assurance of employment and subjects him to overtoil without commensurable return; whilst deploring that many succumb under the depression and dulness and almost hopelessness of the workers' existence as it is to-day, yet we are aware that intemperance and indolence cannot be generally charged to the working class. We know that those who create the world's wealth are, generally speaking, temperate and industrious, and we realize that the movement of the working class, whereby they seek to ensure the possession of wealth to those who create it, will naturally be the movement of the sober, earnest and diligent, of those who have an interest in life and pursue life's betterment, and that those who devote themselves to destruction by vice are not to be accounted in discussing the question here involved.

Besides the reformers of different types, another class endeavors to introduce confusion into the labor question at every opportunity. These are they who attempt to entangle the religious with the secular.

Now, without intrusion upon anyone's belief, it is our opinion that religion is purely a relationship between the individual and his God, and can have no bearing in the social question, which is entirely a matter that relates to the dealings of man with man.

The question of religion is not looked upon as an adjunct to the question as to whether certain commodities should be produced in a certain manner, and it is apparently a straining of the principles that introduces religion into the subject that deals with the manner in which those engaged in the production shall be recompensed.

Man is endowed with certain faculties for the protection of his wellbeing; he has limbs and senses and brain to enable him to recognize danger and to combat it.

If the danger to his safety proceeds from forces outside of his own kind he asks no questions but proceeds to the work of ridding himself of that which menaces him. If danger threaten by the tyranny of his fellows he uses his intelligence to overthrow the tyranny. In the difficulties with which man is confronted to-day is recognizable an oppression that is the contrivance of certain of his fellows, and it is his duty to employ the powers with which he is endowed for the protection of himself and his interests.

Religion, consequently, has no place in the proceedings. It is simply a question as to whether the workers will continue in submission to social institutions that rob them of the wealth they create, or whether it would not be the part of wisdom for them to avail themselves of the powers with which they are endowed, and erect a social system that will ensure justice.

This digression from our subject is made because it is a prevalent practice whenever the labor question is advanced to attempt to sidetrack it by introducing the discussion of matters pertaining to the suppression of vice, or to matters of religion, or to affairs that in reality are not part of the labor question at all, but only tend to confuse and bring to naught the effort to secure light upon the important problem as to how the laborer is to ensure to himself those fruits which are the creation of his exertions.

Now that we have indicated some of the by-paths that are prone to lead us astray from that we seek, let us return to our original subject.

When we observe our surroundings we must be impressed with the demonstration of how deeply we are indebted to society in the aggregate, and how wretched would be each man's condition were he dependent entirely upon his own individual exertions. The clothing that we wear, the furnishing of our homes, the books that we read, our means of communication and travel, the very food that nourishes us, the artificial light the timepieces by which we calculate the movements of traffic and labor; everything that surrounds us reminds us that we are in the debt of not only of the skill of the miner and weaver and mechanic but that the products of the skilled workman of to-day are only possible by the slow and gradual progress that was made in ages now going by.

Even those who shine as bright stars in the empire of mind and skill, what were they if it were not for the building up that was accomplished by more obscure hands? Where their glory and utility were it not for the society that endures to enjoy their contributions to the commonwealth of humanity?

A Shakespeare builds upon the legends and tales and literature that had been slowly perfecting from the beginning of time. The great engineer improves upon processes that came to him from the day when our barbarous ancestors first fell upon the device of the wheel. One gradual rising upon achievements made by many minds working upon many varieties of matter, the degrees of the progress scarcely any more marked than the growth of a plant; disputes as to inventions showing that not to the individual alone, but far more to the inheritance of the whole society, do we owe our position on the heights of progress.

If now, with all that the race has achieved, one could be selected of the most perfect brain, one who would surely in our twentieth century civilization mark another step forward in the march of the race; if he were taken at infancy and placed in the bush amid some savage, isolated tribe, the very utmost that would be possible of accomplishment by him would be some slight advance in the simple implements in vogue amongst the tribe under whose care he would grow to man's estate ignorant of the letters, ignorant of the mechanical progress that had been reached in the society of his birth.

The helplessness of the individual is accentuated when placed in comparison with the social being. All that man is, all that man has accomplished, all the possibilities that the future holds for man, all that raises man so high above the brute, that he shines by comparison almost as a god—all this he owes to the social instinct so firmly implanted in his makeup that he withers and pines and dwarfs when condemned to solitude.

Of course, there are certain affairs that may be accounted as of concern to the individual only, but they are few in number at present and insignicant, and they must remain insignificant until social conditions are so arranged as to enlarge the possibility of individual development.

Would the individual seek a more evenly balanced physique? He finds that social institutions compel him to particular employments, for a certain number of hours a day, in rooms and amidst surroundings that do not at all harmonize with his requirements for physical improvement.

Would the individual search for a higher mental culture? He finds economic social conditions will exact from him so much energy that he will lack the application necessary to mental effort.

Would the individual aspire to a better moral growth? He will find that he must associate with company that he does not relish and accommodate himself to circumstances in order to live under the social conditions to which he is subject.

The individual is powerless, in so far as escaping unpleasant and disagreeable consequences of an ineffective social organism is concerned, if he relies upon his own resources. Only by working toward the adjustment of social functions to social needs is there any hope to improve the condition of the individual. The interests of each is so entwined with the interests of all that the destinies of each rise or decline with the destinies of all.

Previous to 1776 the citizens of these States were subjected to abuses from a social structure that hampered their welfare. Would it have helped them to rely upon their individual abilities to escape the evils they were subject to, or to try to accommodate themselves to conditions and make the best of them? They took the opposite course, banded themselves into a social force, threw into the balance their individual lives and fortunes and battled out for social institutions under which life would be more worth the living.

In the war of the Rebellion did men preserve the strength of the Union by looking after their personal ends, or did they not, on the contrary, cast personal consideration to the winds and struggle out the assurance that the independence gained by the Revolution should not be frittered away by the dismemberment of secession.

Men are impelled by the power of the social instinct to cast their small personal affairs to the winds and to merge their individuality in the social body when the interests of their society are menaced.

The independence of the individual upon social surroundings is emphasized by the occurrences in our own trade at the present time. Should the capitalists prove successful in their efforts to establish the two-loom system, what difference would it make that individuals were opposed to the method? Of what avail would it be to them to cherish hatred against an arrangement that overworked them? They, as individuals, might rebel in their hearts at the injustice, but they would be powerless to aid themselves as individuals.

The only manner by which they could effectually enter a protest against the wrong would be to spread the seed of a social movement that would make it impossible for a small group in society to enslave and cheat all other members of the body social.

There are members even now, in our struggle to prevent this two-loom system from being established, who shirk the responsibility of performing their share of the efforts to save ourselves from the curse that the capitalists threaten us with. They refuse to recognize that the labor of guarding the interests of all should fall in some part to the share of each. And they, like blind fools, "look out for their personal affairs," and in their hoggish selfishness turn from the evidence that if the two-loom system is ever established they will be made to pay dearly for their cowardly refusal to meet the social duty.

Taking into consideration that the labor of the world, based upon a demand that would provide for all the decent surroundings, comforts and luxuries now enjoyed by what is called the middle class, including for every person an opportunity for good education, and leaving out of account the labor of the young and the feeble, with the machinery now at the disposal of man the world's work could be accomplished in three hours a day, and a four-hour workday would make possible a high degree of luxury, providing for human needs and not for capitalist profit as at present, with the understanding, of course, that all able-bodied persons performed their proportional share of the labor and that labor that now accomplishes no actual increase of wealth or real service to mankind should be eliminated, and the energy that is now wasted in those employments were utilized in useful work.

On the other hand, observing that the improved mechanism of production instead of lightening the burden of toil is utilized at present to the further intensifying of the task of the laborer, and witnessing the wealth of labor's creation congesting in the coffers of the capitalists who now squeeze millions out of the workers where they formerly made profits of thousands. With the danger to political society that is threatened by the class of multi-millionaires, is it not high time that the workers unite disregardless of petty personal schemes, and exert their social power for the overthrow of a class that deprives the mass of mankind of the benefits of progress, that turns the instruments that should be blessings into curses and that threatens to establish a form of slavery beside which the ancient chattel form would appear a mild institution.—"Strikers' Call and Textile Workers' Advocate."

Texarkana is a town on the dividing line between Texas and Arkansas, partly in both states—hence its name. On the 21st instant, a demented man, who claimed to be an angel of Christ, was taken out of town by whitecappers and flogged and given thirty minutes to leave the country. In a civilized country this man would have been placed in an asylum. As a thoroughly brutalized community Texarkana takes rank with Beaumont. Investigation would show that this brutal crime was committed by "law-abiding" citizens.

During the first six months of this year, 1,657 vessels, of 473,981 gross tons, were launched in the United States, compared with 1,709 vessels, of 489,616 tons, in 1901. The decrease is attributed to the superiority of steam over sailing vessels, which are declining in numbers yearly. With the introduction of fuel oil generally the decline in sailing vessels will become more marked.

SWEDEN'S GENERAL STRIKE

Its Leaders Apologize for Bad Results —Capitalists Profit by Them.

Special to The Daily People.

The readers of The People by this time know a good deal of the Social Democracy of Sweden and of its recently wrecked movement in favor of universal suffrage. Wrecked, mind you, by the pusilanimity and stupidity of its own captains. For is it not pure stupidity to inaugurate a "general strike" with a prefixed date for its discontinuance and a prewarranted peacefulness whatever may happen? Especially ridiculous does that move seem when one considers that the sooner the Riksdag (parliament) rushed through its decision to do nothing at all, so much the sooner would this "great" strike be declared off.

As may be remembered, the leaders of the "strike" had taken great pains to announce this intended strategic (?) move, so that the capitalist lawmakers knew very well the full extent of the "danger." Still, in the face of all this, the Social Democratic leaders and newspapers are continually talking of victory. Have they not been promised a revision of the suffrage laws in the year of our Lord 1904, with a possibility of something being really done a few years later? But, sooner or later, when that "something" is done, the government will surely try to have it look as if it were doing it all of its own accord, independent of anything the workingmen might have demanded.

If the contention of The People that it is equally dangerous to pull one hair of the capitalist tiger as to attack it with the intention to kill it ever has proven true, this Swedish "general strike" that was only to be a "demonstration of the strength" on the part of those who made that demand, does it to perfection. In spite of the express declaration contained in the hundred thousand circulars spread, and the party press, a few days before the beginning of the strike, that "this strike is not an economic move, intended to hurt the employers, but a purely political move;" in spite of this soothing declaration, between one and two thousand workers in Sweden, after the calling off of the strike, were thrown out of employment by some of these same employees that the strike leaders "did not intend to hurt." Of this number nearly one thousand worked at a great machine shop, the Separator Manufacturing Company, in the national capital, Stockholm, itself.

The general strike leaders interfered and "settled' the difficulties in such a way that some of the locked-out commenced to shout "traitors" at them. The charge seemes to have been quite seriously meant, for the executive board of the universal suffrage movement sent forward one of its members, Palm, with a long statement which has quite a labor-fakir ring in it.

Although it may be a little tedious reading to us in America, I still reproduce most of it, for I think that to the ones that want to know the true situation, it portrays that situation better than I could otherwise do it. To me, the most interesting parts of it are the ones that reveal the fact that there is a serious opposition to the representatives and advocates of "the new tendencies" in Sweden. It remains, of course, to be seen whether or not the opposition is an intelligent one, based upon scientific revolutionary Socialism. But, in any case, it demonstrates the dire results of false moves. Here are the essential parts of the statement:

"THE SEPARATOR CONFLICT AND "ITS SETTLEMENT.

"By Aug. Palm.

"Complying with the wishes that have been expressed from several localities, we produce in the Social Democrat the following statements, which are a condensation of what we have said before on this matter:

"The organized workingmen of Sweden having completed their magnificent and awe-inspiring move for the universal suffrage, in which many thousands of unorganized comrades were also participants, there followed, as is well known, conflicts in various parts of the country. These conflicts were caused by employers who threw out of employment workers who had taken part in this demonstration, the first strike for the acquirement of the universal suffrage. Of the workers thus thrown out of employment those at Separator comprised the largest number, or 825. At Landskrona about 400 were thrown out, in Helsingborg 300, and so on. The whole number......reached more than 1,600......

"The executive committee of the Labor party had been instructed to superintend and lead the suspension of work and to manage the distribution of the general strike fund, which had not been provided for use in the support of purely economic struggles, to such a great extent as the present one; but was only intended for such workers as had been thrown out of employment for having taken a part in the so-called general strike; for possible victims of the police and for the families of such victims; for the procuring of legal aid, etc. The responsibility thrown upon the executive committee by this unprovided for situation and the pecuniary claims made upon it were now greatly increased; the support required by the locked out all over the country went up as far as 18,000 kroner a week, of which 11,000 kroner went to the Separator's workers alone.

"The means that were put at our disposition by the general strike fund were, under such circumstances, very limited. Add to this the threat from the owners of ten of the largest machine shops to shut up their works on the 16th of June if, by that time, the struggle at the Separator was not declared off, and by which about 5,000 more workers would have been locked out! Including the wives and children of all those who would have been out of work at the 16th of June, at least 15,000 or 16,000 would have been dependent upon the fund.

"With existing depressive conjectures and the scant funds at the disposal of the executive committee, its task was to settle, if there were any possibility of doing so, at any and all reasonable terms, the strike at Separator. This was so much the more mandatory as there was an opinion growing within several of the trade unions that the workers had been locked out for political reasons, and that it was the political organization, and not the economic one, that should settle the conflicts and procure the means of sustenance for the workers involved."

After mentioning the fact that the executive committee had, from the superintendent of the firm, Mr. Bernstrom, secured a few somewhat less damaging terms than the ones at first submitted by Mr. Bernstrom—for instance, an assurance that the right of organization was not to be interfered with—Mr. Palm continues with his statement as follows:

"Being the trusted representative of the workers, appointed at the congress to lead and conduct this mobilization of the people and to settle conflicts, it would have been a crime against not only the workers at Separator, but also against the whole Labor party, if the executive committee had not plainly told the workers how critical the situation was, and that the means at its disposal would not admit of any continuance of the struggle, and also that it could not guarantee that the support that had been given hitherto could continue to be distributed in the future in the same quantities......

"Is this criminal or treason, as has, deplorably enough, been said, even in our own circles? No, surely not, but rather the reverse thereof.

"Very well, indeed, do we understaud the bitter feeling among some of the workers, especially among the Separatists, that had to return at such bad terms, and who, for a while, will have to work together with such individuals as the ones who, during the fight, went in like so many parasites. But this defeat, which, anyway, is very small and insignificant, and which has only been suffered by one detachment, is nothing compared with the proud, onward march that led to the struggle; it is balanced thousands and thousands of times by the great and respect-inspiring victory that we won, for let it not be forgotten that the aim of our moves has been realized. The universal suffrage, for which we laid down our tools and went to war, has become, if not a solved question, at least an issue which everybody understands must be solved before we will get peace in this country.

"In order to prevent a greater part of the workers from being thrown out of employment and, perhaps, during existing unfavorable conditions, be forced to accede, the executive committee advised the workers at Separator to go back to work with the advantages that had been won, and it did so quietly, relying upon the belief that the would in the near future know how to remove all the debasing, spying and slavish regulations that at present are partly enforced.

"There are rumors of treason. Nobody has been betrayed. They have only been told the situation and appealed to as well organized comrades to submit, in the interest of the whole labor party, to the terms that had been secured; which, under different and more favorable conditions, certainly would have been unacceptable; but, which, during the existing situation, ought to be accepted. For my part, I maintain the hope that both the workers of Separator and the other party comrades, that are not involved, when calmly thinking over what the situation was, will understand that the executive committee has done its very best in settling this conflict, and that it has only striven for the good of the whole of our party.

"Our advance towards the universal suffrage was great and imposing, it has forced our enemies to respect us, and in impotent rage are they denouncing us. During these glorious days, that will ever be remembered in the history of the labor movement of Sweden, we showed a unity and a solidarity that had an inspiring and invigorating effect. Don't, now, let this, that a part of our party must give in in the interest of the whole, have a disrupting and dissolving effect, but let us assemble in the name of unity and solidarity, and work in the future with enthusiasm and energy, as one man, for the great goal that we have resolved to reach, and which we will reach before we give up the fight, namely universal suffrage for the people of Sweden; for that is the portal leading to the new society, and the social reforms that are going to be furthered through it.

gdetaoishrdletaoishrdlu

"August Palm,
"Member of the Executive Committee of the Labor Party."

Now let us see what it was that brought the workers at Separator to such a rage towards the social democratic leaders of the "great strike."

Soon after that "strike" one could read in some of the Swedish papers the following news item: "The new conditions at Separator are not limited to a partly changed force of men and requirements made necessary by the inexperience of new workers. The Separator's officers have increased the working force by the addition of quite a new element: a force of watchers, or whatever else they may be called, whose duty is to watch the real workers. Those watchers, about a dozen in number, are to see to it that the workers don't leave their places, that they don't spend their time "in idle talk," and so on. The measure may have been patterned after the continental fashion, but the future has yet to prove whether it will adapt itself to Swedish soil. The watchers are not taken from the ranks of the workers, but are said to have belonged to the—army.

This "great strike," which wholly failed to have any good effects for the workers, but on the contrary hurt them, in spite of the leaders complacency to the interests of the employers, did not at all fail to give good and convincing lessons to the capitalists. If for any reason, they had before hesitated to organize for united resistance to the demands of the workers, this strike, although under the circumstances a failure, showed them what power the workers really had, should they be allowed to use it to their own benefit. And so, beside the threat of the great employers in the capital (referred to in Palm's statement and which threat had its desired effect) they effected, during the month of June, a powerful organization, representing the largest industrial works of Sweden, which will work in concert with an already existing organization of smaller industrial concerns.

By all this, it can readily be seen that when the social democratic leaders will prepare for the next general strike, they will then have before them an enemy far better armed than at any previous time. And I venture the prediction that rather than face a still worse fiasco than the last one, the leaders will advise the workers to accept the universal suffrage propositions that, it is already rumored, will at a comparatively early date, be submitted to the Riksdag by the Royal government.

This fall the general elections to the Second Chamber of the Riksdag are going to be held all over the country of Sweden. The social democratic leaders, led by Hjalmar Branting, are already yearning for compromises with the liberals and radicals. This despite the fact that after the general "strike" they denounced those same liberals and radicals as traitors to the cause of the workers. But this article is already long enough, and I hope I will find the time to come back to this subject in another contribution later on.

VICTOR FUNKE.

THE CLASS STRUGGLE.

Section Lawrence Expounds It at an Open Air Meeting

(Special to the DAILY PEOPLE)

Lawrence, Mass., Aug. 19.—The Socialist Labor Party held an open air meeting on Saturday evening at the corner of Essex and Hampshire streets.

An audience of about 250 remained for an hour and a half listening to the speaker, Stephen Surridge of Lynn, formerly of Syracuse, N. Y.

The meeting was opened by Comrade Samuel French who, in a short speech, introduced Surridge, who began by referring to the contrast between the material condition of the working class who produce the wealth of the nation, and the capitalist class who, through their ownership of the machinery of production, and their control of the law making and governmental machinery, take possession of the wealth after it has been produced by the workers.

The former, he said, toiled all day in factories, mines and shops, amidst unhealthy surroundings, had a couple of hours to "live" in the evening and then retired to a cheap tenement or boarding house, amidst equally unhealthy environments to rest and recuperate in preparation for the next day's slavery, and considered themselves lucky to have an opportunity to slave; while the latter spent the summer in one round of pleasure-seeking in palace yachts, speedy automobiles, trips to the mountains or ocean voyages, knowing nothing and caring less about the poor "wage slaves," the men and women driven to consumption and an early grave, and the children dwarfed and stunted, physically and mentally, through toiling to proudce the wealth which enables this stockholding class to spend their time in seeking all the enjoyment the world can afford.

The speaker showed that as a result of modern conditions we have a "class struggle"; the capitalist class on the one hand driven by the present system into struggling to appropriate the largest possible share of the wealth produced, and on the other, the working class striving to obtain as much as it can of its product.

As a manifestation of this struggle we have the various strikes, boycotts, lockouts, the upbuilding of trade unions, the formation of a political party on class lines, etc.

Surridge then went back to the days of small production in order to show the part machinery has played in the development of capitalism and the bringing about of modern industrial conditions.

He explained how the crude machinery of early times has developed through the progress of inventions, to the gigantic machinery of to-day which renders it impossible for the individual worker to any longer own the tools with which he works; this modern machinery, which has made of the workers toolless paupers with nothing to sell but the labor-power embodied in their muscles and brains, has also compelled the concentration of capital and the formation of trusts.

The trust itself, he said, is but a highly-developed producing and distributing machine which, like the machine of steel, is a bad thing because privately owned, but would be a good thing if owned collectively by the people.

Another effect of the development of machinery is the displacing of large numbers of workers who are thrown into the ranks of the unemployed to compete with their fellows for an opportunity to sell their labor-power, thus enabling the capitalists to intensify the labor and reduce the wages of those whom they permit to remain at work.

The speaker further stated that the capitalists are organized on class lines and use all the powers of government from congress down through militia, police, sheriffs, governors and mayors to the venal judges, who issue injunctions at their behest when the workers make any show of resistance to the conditions imposed upon them.

Things will go on in this way, he said, until the workers will have become intelligent enough to thoroughly organize themselves also on class lines as have already the members of the Socialist Labor Party, and vote themselves into possession of the political power, use it to declare the collective ownership of the machinery of production, and the abolition of all classes and class struggles, and the degradation of one class for the benefit of another.

The speaker paid his respects to the politicians of the various parties to which the S. L. P. is opposed, and also to the labor leaders whom he termed "fakirs."

It was announced that Surridge will speak under the auspices of the Weavers' Alliance on next Saturday evening at the corner of Mill and Essex streets, on "Old and New Trades-Unionism."

Twelve pamphlets were sold and WEEKLY PEOPLES distributed. All considered, the meeting was a highly successful one.

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Capitalism and Socialism in Canada

In order to deal with this subject in an intelligent and comprehensive manner, it will be advantageous in the first place, before entering upon it, to briefly review the country, its position, extent, population, products, history and governmental machinery.

The Dominion of Canada, for so it is called, comprises the whole northern half of North America, with the exception of Alaska (which belongs to the United States) in the west, and Labrador, on the coast-line in the east, which is under the jurisdiction of Newfoundland. The boundary line which separates it from the United States to the south, extends for a distance of 3,000 geographical miles, 1,400 miles of this line being composed of rivers, lakes and seas, the remaining 1,600 miles being a land boundary, principally along the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude. From this southern boundary it extends north for 1,400 miles, making in all a territory of 3,653,946 square miles of land and water, being about equal to the area of the United States and very little less than the whole continent of Europe.

The population of Canada is made up of various races and nationalities, principally of British or French extraction. The other nationalities are as yet small in number and, in no way, influence the public life of the Dominion. The total population according to the last census returns is 5,371,051, 3,967,818 of which are considered rural. Canadian products, although as yet chiefly agricultural, are, nevertheless, as varied as those of other capitalist nations, and exhibit features, in all respects, similar, which it shall be the purpose of this and following articles to set forth.

The first civilized power which took possession of this vast and then unknown country, was France. This occurred in 1534. The first settlement was made in 1608, which, in point of time, is about the same as that of the first settlement made in the United States. In the year 1763, the fortunes of war brought Canada into the possession of Great Britain, to whom all rights were conceded by the Treaty of Paris.

The system of government since the Act of Union in 1867, is a Federal Union (the first of the kind in the British Empire), with a central government which controls matters in a manner essential to the capitalist development and permanency of the Dominion. The Parliament consists of, first, the Sovereign; second, the Upper House or Senate and, third, the Lower House, or House of Commons. The several Provinces have their legislative assemblies, similar to the State legislatures of the several States of the Union.

The franchise, briefly stated, is residential manhood suffrage in the provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories, and ownership, or occupancy, of property in the provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

Such, in brief, is the land known as Canada in its extent, population, products, history and governmental institution, where the great drama of the class struggle is being enacted as it is being enacted simultaneously in all civilised countries, with a more or less degree of intensity, and shall continue to be so enacted until the curtain drops on the finished play, and the great tragedy of capitalism is ended.

In Canada the first scenes of the great drama have been presented, with quite a few supernumary attendants upon the stage; the principals are easily discernible in the representatives of the Socialist Labor Party for the awakening proletariat on the one hand and the lackeys of capitalism in opposition on the other.

Let us now enter upon a minute examination of the workings of capitalism in Canada.

As agriculture is the principal industry we shall deal with it first. The exports of farm products in 1901 amounted to $78,630,966, which is nearly five times as much as that of manufactured products.

The products of the farm are yearly and rapidly increasing. It is estimated by the State Bankers' Association of the United States that, in less than ten years, the product of the Canadian Northwest, in wheat alone, will amount to 250,000,000 bushels. It is this year equal to the product of Minnesota, which is 75,000,000 bushels. So it is pertinent to enquire under what conditions will this vast amount of the "staff of life" be produced in this great Northwest.

The answer is very comprehensively and plainly given in the capitalist press of the 12th inst., where it is recorded that "Col. A. Davidson, of Duluth, president of the Saskatchewan Valley Company, sold to Thomas B. Hord and associates of Central City, Neb., 43,000 acres of their land, near Davidson, Northwest Territory, seventy-five miles north of Regina, on the Regina, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway. On this vast tract, Mr. Hord purposes raising wheat, and will then have the largest wheat-growing farm on the American continent."

This is what is to take the place of the 160-acre farms which were to stud the broad acres of the West, where were to be raised a happy, healthy and prosperous race who would be bound to the soil by the ties of ownership and would love their adopted country because of their possessions in it and the fact that it contained the dear place they call home. Such were the rosy pictures painted by our capitalist politicians during the campaigns of the past, and such to-day is the realization of their sacred pledges.

The bonanza farm is with us now and has come to stay, so it is not alone in the factory, but also on the farm the degradation of wage-slavery is to be perpetuated by the hands of capitalism, if left to work out according to its desires, the destiny of the Canadian workers.

The manner in which the electorate are humbugged on this important point by capitalist politicians is very simple. First, a great city is raised, demanding that a railway be constructed in a certain part of the country. This railway will bring untold returns and vast profits to the workers, by providing a market for the product of their labor and so increase a demand for labor and raise wages as a natural result. So, in the interest of the welfare and convenience of the masses a charter for the construction of a railway is granted, and as "railways don't pay," it is necessary to grant a large tract of land—usually the best lands in the district—running along both sides of the railway to the company, in order to compensate them in a small way for their vast outlay, which they so generously make with little hope of ever being repaid.

This land is supposed to be alloted out in farms of 160 acres, where the happy homes we continually hear of are to be founded, but where, in reality, the bonanza farms are being established. In this manner no less than 50,000,000 acres of the best lands in the Dominion have, up to this time, been given away to capitalist companies, which, by ordinary calculation of five members per family and 160 acres to each farm, represents the homes of 1,627,000 souls, or, in other words, about one-third of the present population of the whole Dominion. The fact also should be borne in mind that we are but only beginning this era of capitalist development. The prospect ahead is almost boundless in this respect.

Although agriculture has occupied hitherto such an important place in the Dominion, manufacturing is rapidly developing, as demonstrated by the export returns. These have grown from $7,040,988, in 1892, to $16,012,208, in 1901, or a growth of over 227 per cent. in nine years.

At the present time there is a movement on foot having for its purpose the consolidation of the woolen industry of the Dominion, in order to bring it in harmony with the necessities of capitalism.

Iron, which is found in abundance over the whole length of the country, from Nova Scotia to British Columbia, is fast becoming a commodity commanding the attention of capital. The increase in the production of pig iron alone in six years has been no less than 640 per cent. The capital invested in this industry is fast approaching $50,000,000.

Under the paternal care of the government this infant industry has been fostered and fed with bounties, until it has developed proportions which have caused the legislators of the country to stand aghast at the demands that are made upon the treasury under this bounty law. The result is that we find this youthful child of capitalism bringing suit against its paternal governmental parent for unpaid bounties to the amount of $200,000 in the courts of Nova Scotia. This suit is known as the Dominion Iron and Steel Company of Nova Scotia versus the Dominion Government of Canada.

Coal is another commodity which is now being exploited by capital, and is showing a rapid increase in production which last year amounted to 6,186,286 tons, or an increase of 230 per cent. over the product of 1889.

Let us now enquire what do the foregoing facts indicate to the class-conscious Socialist. Simply this, that here in this vast region of Canada, possessing the natural resources for sustaining many millions of people in peace and plenty, the grasping hand of capital is laid upon every avenue of natural wealth, and upon every source of public control, and that grasp shall not be withdrawn until the deathblow has been given to this monster system of capitalism, and it shall be forced to relinquish all further claim to human rights and government in the Dominion.

That can only be done through the class-conscious action of the workers of this Dominion on the lines laid down by the Socialist Labor Party.

There have been indications of revolt in the ranks of the workers in several places against the conditions imposed by capital, but as yet the appearance of the red right arm of capitalism, in the form of the military, was sufficient to restore submission and the toiling slaves slid back, subdued, to the ever-increasing dependence and misery of wage-slavery quite forgetting upon election day that they ever had any difference with their capitalist masters or thinking that they possessed on that fateful occasion, in the ballot, a gun more potent to redress their wrongs than ever could be used by all the proud armies of King Edward for their suppression.

This article has already outgrown the original limits intended for the first presentation of the subject, "Capitalism and Socialism in Canada," and nothing has been stated of the doings of the militant Socialist Labor Party which should occupy first place.

However, we shall in our next article deal with that, as well as the history of fake movements in this Dominion. But, in closing this first communication on the the subject must be pointed out that although agricultural products are increasing annually and the percentages of increase in manufactures and in the mining industry are so great, we find on the other hand that wages are but very slightly advanced, and the increase of population in the last ten years has only been 11.4 per cent.

This indicates intensity in labor, vast increase of wealth for the capitalists and more abject slavery for the mass of the workers.

Just a glimpse in conclusion at how this system of capitalism is sapping the life of this young country. We shall take the public schools returns of the Province of Ontario to illustrate the matter. In the year 1870, the school population of the province, between the ages of five and twenty-one years, was 497,424, and 586,350 in 1899, or an increase of over 19 per cent., while the pupils registered as attending school decreased in this period 15,989, or 3 1-3 per cent. The average attendance at school showed a few more days than in former periods, and 887 additional schools were built, or 17 per cent. in number of an increase.

How is this serious falling off in the number of pupils to be accounted for? A casual glance at the windows of "our" cigar, candy, biscuit and other factories where at all times there can be seen the tell-tale placard, "Boys Wanted," "Girls Wanted," answers the question.

This hideous monster system has little modesty, for it crouches openly by every wayside in the land to lure our children into its industrial pens.

How many a poorly clad and often hungry child, with thoughts of how to help in providing the necessities of the home he loves, when first seeing this placard, thinks it a godsend to be employed at $1.50 a week, and so eagerly enters on the path of wage slavery, bidding farewell forever to the joys of school and play to feed the unsatiable maw of capitalism?

This is where our Canadian boys and girls are when they ought to be at school, and this is where they are going to in ever-increasing numbers, and all the vaunting pride of capitalist rulers who point to this world-famed Ontario school system and what it is doing and is going to do for the rising generation is nothing less than insolent humbug which shall be deservedly exposed by the Socialist Labor Party in the near future.

Under the present system the factory will ever be more than successful as a competitior in the teaching of the young because there the rising generation is finding its way into it, and the schools are being deserted, as the statistics prove. In the factory the education tends to degrade and destroy every elevating tendency in the race.

It is needless building more schools or perfecting means of education in the face of the growing conditions which daily render such things unnecessary, but the hypocritical delusion must be kept going for capitalist rule.

D. ROSS.

London, Ontario.

WHAT THE FIGHT IS ABOUT.

In order to cast a light upon the causes of the resolute struggle that the weavers of New England are maintaining against the trust's effort to establish the two-loom system, we present for the reflection of those not acquainted with the full circumstances, the following comparison of the prices for weaving a yard of cloth upon one loom and the price offered for weaving a yard of the same fabric upon a two-loom basis.

These prices were in vogue in Providence at the period when the strike occurred. In addition to the prices here presented there was paid an additional 10 per cent. on the earnings of the weaver. This 10 per cent. was given as an advance in wages, but was never incorporated in the price list. It was an advance with a string attachment, so that it could be withdrawn at any time, and the excuse offered that the withdrawing was not a reduction of the price of wearing but just a discontinuance of the extra.

FOR SINGLE LOOM.

Picks	Cents	Picks	Cents
26	6.	66	11.
28	6.25	68	11.50
30	6.50	70	12.
32	6.75	72	12.50
34	7.	74	12.75
36	7.25	76	13.
38	7.50	78	13.50
40	7.75	80	14.
42	8.	82	14.25
44	8.25	84	14.50
46	8.50	86	14.75
48	8.75	88	15.25
50	9.	90	15.75
52	9.25	92	16.
56	9.50	94	16.50
58	9.75	96	16.75
60	10.00	98	17.
62	10.25	100	17.50
64	10.50		

FOR DOUBLE LOOM.

Picks	Cents	Picks	Cents
26	2.6	64	5.
28	2.7	66	5.1
30	2.8	68	5.3
32	3.	70	5.5
34	3.1	72	5.7
36	3.2	74	6.
38	3.3	76	6.1
40	3.4	78	6.3
42	3.6	80	6.5
44	3.7	82	6.6
46	3.8	84	6.8
48	3.9	86	6.9
50	4.1	88	7.1
52	4.2	90	7.4
54	4.4	92	7.5
56	4.5	94	7.7
58	4.6	96	7.8
60	4.7	98	8.
62	4.8	100	8.2

A comparison of these figures will reveal the modesty of the demands made upon the weaver by the proposed change.

The man at the loom is requested to submit himself to a system that will reduce the price that he receives for producing a yard of cloth by more than one half. The outrageousness of a cut-down that averages more than fifty per cent would in itself be sufficient explanation of the determined efforts that the workers are putting forth for their self-protection. But when you add to that the fact that the proposed two-loom system adds one hundred and more per cent to the labor of the workman, a demand that he cannot meet without dire consequences to his physical well-being, there remains no cause for wonder that the striking weavers have faced the hardships of such a protracted fight rather than submit to the tyranny of the American Woolen company.—Strikers' Call and Textile Workers' Advocate.

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THE CAPITALIST EPOCH.

Wherein It Differs from the Historical Periods Which Preceded It.

When we speak of the epoch of capitalism we mean that period of human history in which the laborer, the person who produces the nation's wealth, as a free man, sells his labor power as a commodity to the capitalist, the person that owns the means of production. Historically, this epoch commenced with the curtailing of the feudal power and the recognition in government of the manufacturing and trading classes, which first happened three centuries or so ago, in England, and has since spread to nearly every civilized country; and will last until Socialism has been so universally established as to make a world market for profit impossible. The free buying and selling of labor power is justly considered the essential feature of capitalism, because out of it grows the production of profits, or, to use the technical term, surplus value; and it constitutes the ground work of capitalism. The discovery of the secret of the source of surplus value was part of the life work of Marx and is thoroughly demonstrated in his work, "Capital." With the discovery of that source, Socialism became a science, the capitalist class was convicted of being a robber class and the entire ethical conception of the present system changed. With the theory of surplus value once thoroughly understood the workingman's political vision becomes entirely cleared; he becomes, at once, proof against muddle-headed reform that is crying out for something now, for he knows that the only thing worth his while is to secure the full product of his labor. In short a clear conception of profit grinding secures the workingman against all the political chicanery of the capitalist class and their political and economic lieutenants and makes of a meek and lowly exploited wage slave, a clear headed, fearless revolutionist.

To get an idea how surplus value has accumulated in the hands of the capitalist class, to the enormous extent that a simple every-day millionaire is in these days as a rather unfortunate to-be-pitied "poor" capitalist, it becomes necessary to begin at the very bottom of the scale, i. e., we will, in imagination, go back to the days when our fathers declared us all to be "created free and equal" and wrote the immortal words that "every one has an equal right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Then, the manufacturing and tradying class of this country had just broken the bonds that tied them to the half feudalistic king of England and "we" started as a free people on the career of capitalism. As said before, capitalism was there in embryo, and, furthermore, wage labor was also in embryo; in other words, the proletariat, as an historic class, had as yet become but partially-differentiated from the master class. The free workers are an outgrowth, or the descendents from, the slave and serf classes of earlier systems of production. Hence, in the main, the worker of that time as yet belonged to the household of his master, ate at his table, slept in his house and rendered him personal service, besides working in his shop and learning his trade, of which the employer of that day was a master and teacher and of which, furthermore, the workers expected to become masters themselves some day. While this condition of affairs prevailed the tools of production were simple and cheap and could be operated by single individuals, who would finish a commodity in all details. Some surplus value, of course, occurred to the master as his share for teaching the trade and managing affairs; but the surplus could not at any time be large because with the simple tools of production that were then used, it took nearly the whole working day for the laborer to reproduce his maintenance. If we say that the worker, on an average out of a day of twelve hours, worked eleven and one-half for his own maintenance and surrendered half an hour of his labor to the master, we may come near to an estimate of the truth. Now then, as a return for his toil what did this early day-worker receive? As the slave of old, as the serf of the middle ages, whose latter-day counterpart he was, he received exactly the amount necessary to keep him from day to day: food, clothing and shelter as the condition of that day and the climate and other little details demanded; and further a little extra to "squander" on an occasional holiday, to keep up the spirit which is essential for the performance of toil, and, perhaps, a little extra in the line of luxury, as a glass of beer, or a plug of tobacco. Besides these daily necessities the class of free laborers received enough to raise a family of future wage workers and to educate this new generation, as the time demanded, to fit them for their duties.

Had the material conditions remained unchanged, society might have continued in that path forever, without any serious interruptions, such as conflicts between capital and labor; but material progress, which never allows society to stagnate, has worked an immense revolution in capitalist production since the early days of the Republic. This revolution started with the introduction of the first labor saving machine. Now, no matter how little labor the first rude machinery might save, yet it is plain that it gave the owner thereof an advantage over his competitors, and compelled them to go and do likewise, or get out of the manufacturing and trading world. Say that manufacturer. After a period of twenty-five years after the American Revolution had so improved his tools of production that out of a working day of twelve hours his employers could reproduce their wages in eleven hours instead of eleven and one-half, as we assumed originally to be the case. Now, this extra half an hour's surplus accrued entirely to the capitalists, as we know. We need quote no less an authority than John Stewart Mills, that machines never benefit the producers, i. e., the introduction of "labor saving" machinery neither lessens toil nor increases the wages of the laborers. Hence, if we follow the history of the introduction of machinery and its effect upon wages and profits we arrive at about the following results. During the fifties, the working class received about 60 per cent. of their labor in form of wages and rendered up 40 per cent. to the capitalist as profits; or putting it as before, in working hours, out of a day of twelve hours, the working class worked on an average seven and one-quarter hours for themselves and four and three-quarter hours for the capitalist class. From the fifties to the eighties there was an immense improvement in the machines of production and a proportionate increase in profits occurred to the capitalists, while the amount of the total product of labor that went to the working class was continually on the decrease. Statistics tell us that about that time the workers received only about 25 per cent. of the total products, i. e., assuming that the ten-hour law had now become general, while it took the working class on an average only two and one-half hours a day to reproduce their maintenance, they worked seven and one-half hours every day for the, now comparatively small, capitalist class. In 1890, according to figures presented by the United States statistician, 17 1-2 per cent was all that went to the working class in the form of wages while 82 1-2 per cent. of the products of labor went to make millionaires and billionaires and keep them, and all their hangers-on in idleness and luxury. Marvelous, as it may seem, we have now come down to the fine point when out of a day of ten hours we can produce our maintenance in less than two hours, while during more than eight hours a day we toil to keep alive a useless, bloodsucking, social parasite.

Now, whether the share that goes to labor and is called wages represents 80 per cent. as it did a century ago, or 50 per cent. as half a century, or 17 per cent. or less as at the present time, it matters little as far as the working class is concerned. Mutually, these several amounts represent exactly the food, clothing and shelter, and, as said before, perhaps some occasional "luxury" that is necessary to maintain the wage-working class from day to day, and generation to generation, in a fit condition to perform the work of the capitalist class.

On the other hand, the amount of daily toil that the working class of this country thus voluntarily renders up to the capitalist class is what constitutes the surplus value or profit of the capitalists. This surplus is nothing fictitious, nothing in which the "brain," "skill" or "business capacity" of the pleasure-hunting capitalists figure in the least. It represents real sweat and toil, the brain and muscle of the working class. With these facts and figures before us, it ought to be plain that surplus value from the first to the last, be it little or be it much, represents entirely unpaid labor. The mite of half an hour or so of labor that the early embryo or capitalist withheld from his workers he used for the greatest part to improve the means of production. Having thus increased the productive capacity of his workers his surplus increased because, as said, their wages did not increase in any way near the same ratio. With the further increased surplus he could further improve the machinery and also be able to set aside some for a better livelihood for himself and family, i. e., he could now afford better food, clothing and shelter than his wage workers. Furthermore the keen competition between the capitalists, which, as said, compelled each competitor to get the best machinery in use or lose his hold as a capitalist, has brought about a steady concentration of the means of production, that has kept pace with their improvement, and which, to-day, has left the class that controls those means a very small portion of the total population. This perfection and concentration of the means of production, communication and transportation was the mission the capitalist class had to perform in the history of human progress. It has been performed, and capitalist society is now rotten ripe to give room to a higher mode of human progress.

Simultaneously with this, another evolution was also in progress, namely, the differentiation of the industrial proletariat from the menial, as shown last week. The menial class stayed with the masters to do their personal services, while the industrial proletariat came to live in separate houses and even in separate quarters of the town, some of them at the present time not even knowing who their masters are. Following this development of the industrial proletariat and the extraction of surplus value, we learn that it has become greater and greater with the improvement of machinery, while the master class in the same proportion has become less and less useful, until at the present day it is altogether parasitic. Now, it ought to be easy to comprehend that during this entire time of our national growth the working class has produced: first, its own maintenance from day to day, from generation to generation; second, it has reproduced and improved the means of production, distribution and communication until, at the present day, they are wonderfully perfect in many cases, and work, sometimes, almost automatically; third and lastly, it has improved the conditions of life of the capitalist class and now keeps them in idleness and luxury, and along with the capitalist class, all its hangers on—foul and fair. In short, it is the working class only that, at the present time, does any useful work.

When present society is thus analyzed; when we recognize what we must necessarily recognize, if we examine matters at all, that no wealth can be created without labor, and that labor and withheld labor, or surplus value—this, of course, receiving the new name of capital as it re-enters production crystalized into new means of production—are the only factors necessary for the creation of wealth. When this, as said, is realized what becomes of the numerous theories manufactured by the capitalist economist as to the source of the profits that accrue to the capitalists? It can not be the reward of genius, because we hear from time to time that the geniuses of an industry, the inventors and scientists, have lived and died in uttermost poverty, while the financiers, the exploiters of skill and genius, have accumulated millions. It can not be the wages of superintendence, because we know that the stockholders of an industry may live anywhere on earth and sometimes never come near the shop where their millions are produced; furthermore that one and the same financeer may invest money in the most diversified branches of industry, the secrets of each of which, in all its phases, would require a life's study to master.

The capitalist can draw their "wages of superintendence," while they are searching the globe for pleasure; or even, as it has happened, while they are shut up in an insane asylum, or as in the notable Huntington case, when he was actually dead and buried. Again, it is said that profit comes from trade and that it is the reward of business capacity; but where, when and how one dollar's worth of goods can become two by exchanging hands without new labor being added has never been explained even by the most unscrupulous juggler of words and figures.

Having thus followed the development of the industrial proletariat, from the time of small production to the present time, we arrive at what may seem a contradictory situation, namely, that while the condition of the proletariat is getting steadily worse, more uncertain, more degrading, more precarious, yet at the same time the proletariat as a class is steadily advancing in importance, significance and intelligence, and thus has become elevated on a higher plain. To explain this seeming contradiction it becomes necessary to again partially review its growth. The differentiation of the industrial proletariat from the menial was one of the greatest advances for the former because of the moral effects it had upon the class. It lessened the servility, had a tendency to wipe out the cringing attitude towards superiors, made the proletarian independent of his master when away from tho shop and, at least nominally, a free man. Furthermore, the total differentiation of the industrial proletariat and the capitalist class makes the class distinction plain and class-consciousness possible. Again, when the capitalist ceased to be a useful factor in production, his place as manager, teacher, inventor and scientist, had to be filled by proletarians and that necessitated raising at least a portion of that class to a higher educational level. So, a great portion of the working class is in reality wonderfully intelligent and as a class it stands mentally high above all former slave classes in history; yea, from the point of scientific knowledge and actual accomplishments it stands high above even the class that accomplished its liberty from the feudal lords, the early bourgeoisie. Nor is this all, the modern proletariat possesses the ballot with which it can legally abolish the capitalist class; and, unlike any other class, in all history that has struggled to obtain economic freedom, it constitutes the majority of the population, and, hence, can accomplish its own emancipation without, like former classes, issuing appeals to a class below, which, in this case, does not exist.

But, if we again look at the influences of the economic conditions that surround the modern working class, we can easily perceive that the condition of a part of the class is gradually sinking towards zero and that the entire class is in a state of greater uncertainty of life and subsistence than ever was any slave or dependent class in all history. The whirling speed of the modern machines, the unsanitary conditions in the factories, the failure of the capitalist owners of mills, mines and railroads to provide methods of protection, make modern production one tremendous series of risks of life and limb and as a result the death rate among members of the working class is tremendous. Again, surplus value being the all-important thing for which modern production is carried on, it follows that the cheapest workers will be the ones that will receive employment, and this constitutes the most powerful counter-tendency towards raising the standard of the class. This is the reason that it has become impossible in many cases for men to secure employment enough to take care of their families. Hence, as an outgrowth of capitalism, there stands conspicuously the breaking up of the home, and the employment of women and children in the factories. This feature of capitalism is without doubt the one which has the most degrading influence upon the standard of the proletariat. It will be made the subject of the next essay.

The introduction of labor-saving machinery, the employment of women and children, the downfall of the middle class, and some minor causes have increased the army of the industrial proletariat to such an extent that never within a period of twenty-five years at least have at any one time the whole of the working class been employed at once. Thus there is always a large army of workers on the labor market bidding for the jobs that exist and bearing down upon wages. With this reserve army of capitalism staring the employed portion of the proletariat in the face there can be no remarkable improvement in their condition while capitalism lasts.

OLIVE M. JOHNSON.

Minneapolis, Minn.

DIRECTORY OF . . . TRADES AND SOCIETIES.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P.—The County Committee, representing the Sections, meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P., meets every third Friday at 8 p. m., at 93 Prospect street, Jersey City. Secretary, George P. Herrscraft, 93 Prospect street, Jersey City.

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. and L. A., meets every first and third Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at 2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary, Ed. McCormack.

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P., meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. hall, 892 Main street.

S. T. & L. A. LOCAL No. 307, Hartford, Conn., meets every second Thursday at S. L. P. hall. Visitors are welcome.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., Branch 1, meets second and fourth Sundays of each month at 10 o'clock a. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Subscription orders taken for the Scandinavian Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren."

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NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR Party meets every second and fourth Saturday evenings, at S. L. P. headquarters, 349 State street, Ernest T. Oakley, Organizer, 17 Wooster Pl. Westville branch meets every third Tuesday, at St. Joseph's hall. Visitors welcome.

SECTION CLEVELAND, O., S. L. P., holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at 356 Ontario street, top floor.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191

The less skill and exertion of strength are implied in manual labor, in other words, the more modern industry becomes developed, the more is the labor of men superseded by that of women. Differences of age and sex have no longer any distinctive social validity for the working class. All are instruments of labor, more or less expensive to use, according to age and sex.

—Communist Manifesto.

THE S. L. P. AND ITS GROWTH.

There are a good many friends and sympathizers of the S. L. P., who are inclined to take a gloomy view of the slow progress which it is making. Despite the fact that the S. L. P. is slowly spreading its organizations throughout the country, despite the fact that it is now possessed of a better literary agency and a party press than ever before, despite the fact that the influence of the S. L. P. is vividly and distinctly felt in the bogus "Socialist" and "workmen's" political parties, formed to crush it, these friends and sympathizers see in the comparatively greater and more rapid growth of these bogus "Socialist" and "workmen's" political parties, a cause for discouragement and carping criticism.

The builder who builds with a view of erecting a structure that will withstand the strain of years—who selects his material with care, rejecting that which cannot stand the test to which it is put and using that which answers every requirement—can well afford to smile at him who rushes up an edifice that will tumble about his ears almost as soon as it is built. Such a builder is the S. L. P., and the men at whom it smiles are the constructors of the bogus "Socialist" and "workmen's" political parties.

Experience has shown that these bogus "Socialist" and "workmen's" political parties cannot endure; that because of the very nature of their composition and material they are bound to fail. Being devoid of class-consciousness, they become movements of fusion and confusion, and are inevitably absorbed by the very parties which they were organized to fight.

Such a movement, for instance, was the "George movement" of 1886. This movement had its origin in the class struggle. Some men who were interested in a boycott on a concert hall kept by one Theiss were arrested and sentenced to imprisonment. This judicial outrage was resented by the trades unions, and the working class generally were greatly agitated over it. It was decided by the trades unionists, headed by the Socialists, to take political action and capture the city government in retaliation. Henry George was appealed to. He consented to stand as a candidate. The "United Labor party" was formed and an epoch-making campaign was fought, with the result that George was almost elected, receiving 69,000 votes.

After the election the resentment against the Theiss boycott, which led to George's big vote, had a chance to cool. Then it became evident that the "United" Labor party was very much disunited; that opposed to George's bourgeois land, tax and free trade views, were class-conscious Socialists, who demanded, not only the unearned increment upon the land, but all the unearned increment of capitalism; who, in other words, made war upon the system of labor exploitation and appropriation that George justified and maintained. The result was that in 1887 the Socialists were excluded from the "United" Labor party by Henry George, and his vote of 69,000 in New York City went down to 38,000, he then being the nominee for State Secretary, the highest office to be voted for that year.

Where is the George movement now? Where is the United Labor party? Echo answers "Where?"

After the George movement came the Farmers' Alliance, which developed into the Populist party. This party was, for a while, the terror of the capitalist parties. As long as it remained true to the agrarian interests of which it was born, the Populist party grew and flourished, and seemed destined to become invincible. It elected governors, congressmen and senators, and polled twenty-two votes in the electoral college in 1892 for its candidate, Weaver. But there came a day when the agrarians of the Populist movement gave up their sub-treasury scheme for the 16 to 1 white metal dollar of the silver trust capitalists and magnates. On that day they joined the Democratic party, and the workingmen who had hoped that the Populist party would advocate and realize their aspirations were disappointed, for this fusion was followed by confusion and finally dissolution. Now, the once great Populist party is no more, in fact, is barely more than a tradition.

Other movements, with similar histories, may be cited—the Nationalist movement, for instance—all of which would point the same moral. They have come and they have gone—mostly gone, for their coming was as a flash, while their death was a lingering one. Others will follow them, especially the bogus "Socialist" and "workmen's" political parties, as they are of the same origin. Already they are showing signs of going; already dickering and compromise are tearing them asunder.

When they go the S. L. P. will be found ready to receive into its ranks all those who have been undeceived, and who, guided by the light of experience, see that the road to the co-operative commonwealth is that which bears the name Class-Consciousness.

That day is coming, and it is near. Make no mistake, class-consciousness will triumph over compromise and confusion. The historic mission of the working class makes it inevitable.

"BORING FROM WITHIN" AND THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

The kangarooic principle of capturing the trade union movement by "boring from within" has suffered another severe defeat. The New Jersey State Federation of Labor, in the closing session of the annual convention at Trenton, completely routed the Kangaroos, beating them to a standstill and defeating all their resolutions. Among these resolutions was one denouncing the militia and another endorsing the platform of the "Socialist" party. The convention, on the other hand, adopted fifty-nine resolutions, most of which contained suggestions and demands for legislation sufficient to keep the fakirs in political prominence and jobs. No doubt the Kangaroos voted for these resolutions and thus aided in the utter routing which the New Jersey capitalists proclaim Socialism got at the convention.

The Kangaroo appears to be like the Bourbons, who never forget and never learn. Twenty-five years of these unsuccessful tactics have not been sufficient to demonstrate their inefficiency. Year after year the Kangaroos continue to aid the fakirs in throwing them down. In convention after convention they give support to an institution that routs Socialism and aids capitalism, and instead of emancipating labor only degrades it still further.

There is no justification in theory or fact for such an insane course. The theory that Socialists have no interests apart from the proletariat and are therefore bound to support them does not bind them to support a capitalist union. As well might it be said (as it logically can be said) "Since the 'Socialists' have no interests apart from the proletariat and the proletariat is working to have those interests advanced by capitalist political parties, we are, therefore, in duty bound to abolish our 'Socialist' party and support capitalist parties of the proletariat." Or, again, the proposition might be put this way: "A patriot has no interests apart from those of his country. It, therefore, follows that the patriot must fight for his country, even if the country is run in the interests of traitors." Such reasoning is obviously absurd and only worthy of a Kangaroo.

Taking the trade union movement from its practical side, we find just as little justification for such a course. When the Knights of Labor were flourishing in 1886, and there was no need of another organization, Samuel Gompers proceeded to organize the American Federation of Labor, not by boring from within, but from without. Gompers justified his course by declaring that the Knights of Labor was a secret and centralized body, which controlled the affiliated bodies tyrannically. He advocated an open and federated body which would secure complete autonomy to the organizations represented. It has been said that what Sammy really desired was to head off the socialistic Knights of Labor by organizing the capitalistic American Federation of Labor, a statement that seems to be borne out by events which have since transpired. But be that as it may, Sammy's entrance upon the field precipitated a labor war. Rival unions were created and scabbing was indulged in to the extent that has put all subsequent proceedings of a like character in the shade. And yet "organized labor" flourished.

What is there, in this procedure, that makes it impossible or forbids the Socialists to go and do likewise? With such a precedent before us, who will say that, in view of the greater demand of a new and better labor movement—of a true movement for the emancipation of labor—a repetition of the Gompers' tactics upon Gompers himself would not be justifiable? Is the labor movement to cease its transformations because a Gompers chooses to associate with Hanna and condemns those who refuse to do likewise? Fudge! The labor movement is not a child, afraid of bogey men and pompous traitors. It will go on, and it will go on by boring from without!

Workingmen, don't be Kangaroos! Be sane members of a sane class, determined to overthrow capitalism by proletarian means, used for proletarian interests! Organize a labor movement on the class principles of Socialism by joining the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party!

CAPITALISTS GIVE POINT TO SOCIALIST ARGUMENT.

Capitalist newspapers are not prone to give point to Socialist argument. Their efforts are, on the contrary, devoted to misrepresenting and belittling such argument. Yet there are times when the factional fights of capitalists will cause these newspapers to utter statements which they, on other occasions, would fight with bitterness and scorn.

The Evening Post, in an editorial on Charles M. Schwab, written evidently for the purpose of justifying his enforced retirement from the presidency of the United States Steel Corporation, shows that that gentleman isn't so much after all, and that it is possible for a change to be made in his office without any danger of the industrial world getting out of gear as a consequence.

Says the Post: "A change in the presidency of the United States Steel Corporation may easily be given more importance by the public, and even in financial quarters, than it really deserves. As head merely of the Carnegie plant, Mr. Schwab may well have seemed indispensable. But the work of minute management and control seems impossible for any single man when so many and such vast properties are consolidated as we see now united in the Steel Trust, and Mr. Schwab must have long since turned over the larger part of this to competent subordinates. His real duties have been those of what has been called a 'financial statesman,' and as such the general verdict is probably not far wrong in considering him not highly successful."

The Evening Post thus affirms what the Socialists have all along contended, viz.: That in the evolution which industry has undergone, from small to large production, it has passed, and is passing, from the individual to the social form, from the form in which industry was carried on by the isolated individual to the form in which it is carried on by a large body of workers laboring co-operatively.

This evolution tends to make the individual capitalists, who were formerly managers and superintendents, and as such "seemed indispensable" and entitled to a share in production, mere superfluities, without any useful functions and without any right to the profits of industry, which is being carried on by "competent subordinates" in the social and co-operative manner mentioned.

On these "competent subordinates," so organized, depends the success of the steel and other trusts; and to them belongs the product they produce. When these "competent subordinates" realize the folly of doing work from which other useless persons, called capitalists, reap the advantage, they will realize that the only way to end it is to unite and labor for a system of industry which shall be owned just as it is operated; that is, co-operatively and socially. In other words, they will labor for the overthrow of Capitalism and the inauguration of Socialism.

Political and Economic.

According to an article in the newspapers, those who relied upon J. Pierpont Morgan putting an end to the coal miners' strike will be sady disappointed. Recenty, it is said, Senators Penrose and Quay waited upon President Baer, of the Reading Company, the acknowledged leader of the anthracite operators, who declared that "we will fight the strike out on the present lines, irrespective of politics, and I have Mr. Morgan's assurance that, so far as he is concerned, there will be no interference from Wall street." Truly did Marx declare that the emancipation of the working class must be the work of that class alone.

A Berlin dispatch says that the German Imperial Treasury Department is seeking to interest New York capitalists in imperial three per cent. bonds. New York, it seems, is destined to become the financial centre of the world—a monster till, so to speak, into which will drop interest from all quarters.

Score one more for Section New York! Despite the noticeable absence of false friends, the excursion for the benefit of the "Arbeiter Zeitung," was a success. The excursionists in attendance outnumbered those present at the combined excursion of the "Abendblatt" and the DAILY PEOPLE last year. This is a tribute to the vitality of the movement and the influence of the Section and the "Arbeiter Zeitung" in New York. Credit for the success of the excursion is due to the many zealous Comrades—young men and young women—who, in various capacities of a voluntary nature, left no stone unturned to achieve the end attained.

In this age of marvelous inventions the primary consideration is speed, or, as the street has it, "to get there." The element of danger counts for but little. From New York city to Chicago in twenty hours, as now, will soon read like ancient history, if we may credit the story that comes from Lynn, Mass., where machinery is being constructed at the General Electric Works which will perhaps revolutionize the railway transportation business throughout the world. This train machinery is to be tested in Illinois on a line 150 miles long. The first trial will be made with a train of three cars, equipped with twelve motors of 120 horse-power each, and it is expected that a speed of 100 miles an hour will be developed. The third rail system will be used. Eminent electricians claim that the train will be practically electrically welded to the track and cannot leave it while the power is on, thus making it as safe for traveling as ordinary street cars. It seems quite certain that in the near future electric power will supersede steam. Ten hours to Chicago and two hours to Boston will soon be in order.

There appears to be a suspicion on the part of the capitalists that their "prosperity" will not last. In their most eulogistic outbursts upon its prevalence they take pains to make clear the possibility of its sudden subsidence, as if they wish to sound a warning and make known a great danger. President Roosevelt in his Willimantic, Conn., speech, for instance, pointed out the peculiar dangers of a period of great material progress and the necessity for individual and national prudence and self-restraint. What is it that disturbs the dreams of the capitalist class? Does it fear that ultimately a crisis such as that which overtook the rapid industrial development of Germany in the closing years of the last century, will overtake this country also? Does it wish to prepare the country for such a reaction? Whether it does or not its lack of assurance is certainly noteworthy.

Fifteen suicides within three days is the "prosperity" record of Meriden, Conn., which is in close proximity to Hartford, where President Roosevelt delivered a speech eulogizing that same "prosperity." Comment is unnecessary.

The President is much concerned about the welfare of the working class—as becomes an office-seeker who needs their votes to secure a re-election. What kind of welfare this means may be judged by the frequent assurances telegraphed from Washington that the President's anti-trust bill will include a clause "against combinations acting in restraint of trade." The only combinations acting in restraint of trade discoverable under the Sherman anti-trust law, which contained a similar clause, were the labor organizations. Enough said.

Nothwithstanding the patriotic flapdoodle indulged in by the capitalist press, the Socialist Labor Party will never cease to insist that the workingman who dons the uniform of the National Guard is an enemy of his class, since he must know that at any time he is liable to be called upon to fire on that class in the name of Capitalist Law and Order. An industrial and social system based upon wage-slavery is a felonious system, and as such it has no right to endure. Why should not the beneficiaries of this system do their own fighting? Why should the wage worker be called upon to fight for a class that robs him of three-fourths of the wealth he produces? Military officers, whether regulars or volunteers, whether monarchical or republican, constitute a caste within the ruling class, and in all ages and countries they have ever loked with contempt on the working class. And the workingman who, save in defence of liberty and country, voluntarily places himself under their command deserves the contempt of his class.

The importation of diamonds for the completed seven months of the year has reached the record-breaking value of $16,250,000. As only rich people can afford diamonds, this little straw will show the working class in a measure how they are robbed. The money that bought these gems was coined from the sweat of wage slaves.

The labor unions threaten to make Boston a no license city at the coming election unless the brewers settle the present strike favorably to the men now out. "No politics in the union," you know! Just imagine a pure and simple "labor" celebration without unlimited beer!

The Shanghai Times learns from a reliable source that Wang Ohih-Chun, the new governor of Kwangsi, has received secret instructions from the Dowager Empress to secure the death of the reformer Kung Tu Wei. Unfortunately for America, but fortunately for China, the "reformers" of the United States, otherwise known as the Debserie, cannot be induced to locate in that distant country. Wherever these uncompromising compromisers of the "Socialist" party show up, it immediately reconciles people to any and all kinds of existing government.

The American Fork and Hoe Company, formed to manufacture agricultural tools and machinery, with a capital of $4,000,000, has been incorporated at Trenton, New Jersey. We are not informed as to whether this will become a part of the great Western combine.

New York capitalists are promoting a $25,000,000 combination to take in all the axe-handle and grindstone factories in the United States and Canada, the plants to be operated under one management. Arrangements have been already made to take over all the larger plants, though the deal may not be completed for several months. The future joke will be: If you have an axe to grind, go to the trust; if you want to put your nose to the grindstone, go to the trust!

THAT OVERWHELMING WEALTH YARN!

The imaginative faculty of the average capitalist editorial writer is highly developed. This is a requisite of his profession, which often has to substitute fiction for fact in aid of a bad cause. One of this tribe is employed on one of the Republican administration organs of N. Y. city. In a recent editorial this writer made the purely imaginative declaration that poverty is unknown in this land "for people are overwhelmed by the wealth that crowds upon them from all quarters." In illustration of this fact (sic) this imaginative fellow says, "Labor is continuously employed at better wages, the increase in some branches of industry being as high as 100 per cent."

Were this editorial writer to read his own and a few other newspapers, he, perhaps, would curb his propensity for fiction. On the first page of his newspaper there was an account of an anthracite coal strike leader being shot to death by a deputy sheriff. Why was this man shot? Did he refuse to take, or let the miners take, "the wealth that is crowding upon them from all quarters" in the shape of increase in wages "as high as 100 per cent.? Every one, at all informed, knows that these striking miners, numbering about 140,000 men all told, are striking, primarily, for an increase of wages, and that some of them are being shot in the struggle to obtain it. These miners justify their demands by pointing to the greatly increased cost of living and the increased productive capacity of the miner; so that we have, then, 140,000 men who have not had an increase of 100 per cent., but a decrease, proportioned to their increased cost of living and their increased productive capacity.

These 140,000 men can be duplicated manyfold. Take, for instance, the numerous strikes of the shoe workers for an increase. Here we have an industry in which production has increased enormously and in which, despite this fact and the increased cost of living, there has been an absolute decline in wages. Then there are also the strikes of the blacksmiths, the weavers, the packing house employees, the gold beaters, the rubber mixers and others too numerous to mention—not to refer to the crusade against the iniquitous child labor of the South—all of which give the lie to the imaginative capitalist scribbler.

Everywhere labor is fighting, not for an increase proportioned to the increased cost of living and the increased productive capacity of its class, but, generally, for a paltry ten per cent. Results show that it often does not get even that mite. What, then, becomes of that beautiful fiction about "the struggle against wealth" and the 100 per cent. increase?

As for "poverty," and "continuous labor," it was but last week that Superintendent Merwin, of the Out-Door Poor Department, reported that 470 printers, who were lured to New York City from various parts of the country, had to be assisted by his department and Big Six to return home. There is "wealth," "continuous labor" and "prosperity" for you.

Workingmen! Out upon the lying capitalist sheets! Expose their fraudulent "prosperity." Support your own press!

SUGAR TRUST SOVEREIGNTY.

"This," we are often told, "is a free country, where every man is a sovereign and the equal of every other man. There is no slavery, either direct or indirect and the idea that corporations or employers seek to influence the votes or regulate the political conduct of their employees is simply a figment of the demagogue's imagination."

This idea is simply preposterous. To masses of men sovereignty is unknown even as a word, not to speak of its political actuality; while the influence of votes and the regulation of political conduct by means of economic pressure is a well known fact. In proof of these contentions, we submit a letter by a wage-worker, whose name, for obvious reasons, is withheld. This letter comes from Oxnard, California. Oxnard is named after the great leader of the political forces, and the founder, of the Beet Sugar industry in this country. The letter is as follows:

Oxnard, Ventura, Cal.,
August 13, 1902.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—The Beet Sugar Trust packed the primaries here and elected its own delegates to the county convention. As I went to work Monday I saw two large 'busses at the factory gate taking on workingmen, mostly of the day shift. They were given a ticket and told of the source of their bread and butter. This is the first time I remember tired workingmen being hauled from the town. All day did the 'busses run from the factory and the natives of all countries voted. For some time there has been trouble between the Republican bosses over the choice for Superior Judge and Sheriff for this country.

The town of Oxnard has been trying to become incorporated for over a year. The Sugar Company does not wish to be under the control of the town or pay taxes to uphold it. It wants to be left out of the town limits.

The Beet Sugar Trust is running its factory here with less men than last year. Every year the number decreases. Wages are low, 17 1-2 to 20 cents per hour, foremen, 25 cents. They work 12 hours a day every day of the week, during beet harvest time."

Yours,

From this letter, it will be seen that sovereignty and equality are "pipe dreams": that the class interests of the capitalist compel them to secure control of political power by means that the economic condition of the workingmen cannot at present resist. Under a Socialist movement such resistance would be possible, while under Socialism itself political sovereignty and equality would become a fact, being based as it will be, on economic sovereignty and equality.

A plan is now being worked out by New York capitalists to merge all the broom factories of the United States under one management. Capitalist combinations are bound to sweep the country.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE "LABOR" MAYOR.

The President's action in resenting the snub that the blue stockings of Hartford intended to administer to "Labor" Mayor Sullivan, shows that he possesses greater capitalist instinct and political sagacity than they. It would require a microscope to find wherein "Labor" Mayor Sullivan differs from mayors who have not got that talismanic prefix before their official title. In fact there have been capitalist mayors, "Potato Patch" Pingree, and "Three Cent Fare Municipal Ownership" Tom Johnson, for instance, who have outshone him in the brilliancy and daring of the schemes with which they have befooled the working class and perpetuated the capitalist class. And the course of time will show that in Sullivan, as with them, the professions of friendship for labor, which are so easily made, are but a means to greater offices. In Sullivan's case the office is that of Governor of Connecticut on the Democratic ticket.

Under these circumstances what is it the President has done in resenting the blue stocking snub? He has simply recognized in "Labor" Mayor Sullivan a fellow supporter of capitalism, and honored him accordingly. That the honor was given as it was, shows that the President is not fooled by appearances and that he knows when his role of "friend of labor" can be played without real danger to capitalism and with great profit to his campaign of 1904.

To have snubbed the "Labor" Mayor would have been to emphasize class distinctions unfavorable to capitalism and to campaigns, and in avoiding both the President showed that, as was stated at the outset, he possessed greater capitalist instinct and political sagacity than the blue stockened snubs.

THE WELL-NAMED "CIRCUS."

The inconsistencies and incongruities perpetrated by the Central Labor Federation show how well that body is named when it is called "The Circus," instead. A motion that union miners be requested to leave the militia, was made and lost recently. This action was in direct contradiction to an order issued by the great and only Sammy Gompers, ordering union miners not to join the militia, and in direct contradiction to the action of the circus itself in sending money to aid the miners in their struggle with the militia-aided coal trust. But this is not all. As if this inconsistent performance on the part of the circus was not ridiculous and laughable enough, by contrast, in itself, one of the star performers went further and urged the unionists to join the militia for the purpose of controlling it in the interests of the strikers. The star performer, though a member of the militia himself, does not seem to know that militiamen are mere automatons whose oath of fealty compels implicit obedience, under penalty of death, to the orders of superior officers, who receive their instructions, in turn, from the executive head—the Governor of the State. Executive officers of the State, up to date, have shown themselves to be capitalists, either in fact or action. Under the circumstances, when either the militiaman must obey capitalist orders to shoot strikers or be shot himself, what chance is there for organized labor to control the militia in its own interests? None whatever!

When the working class realizes that the labor movement is not a circus, to be given up to the performance of laughable inconsistencies and incongruities, but a class conscious effort to emancipate itself, the working class will then make a move in the direction of securing control of the militia by voting itself into control of all the functions of the State and using them to abolish capitalism.

GIRLS AS DISTRICT MESSENGERS.

During the past few weeks much has been heard of the employment of children in the South. It has been pointed out that so great is the employment of children there, to the detriment of that of men, that the old song, "My dad's dinner pail," will have to be revised to "My child's dinner pail."

But the capitalism of the South is not alone in this exploitation of child labor; the North is just now giving an exhibition of what it can do in that respect. News comes from Chicago—which recently shocked the world by announcing the employment of women in the stock yards and slaughter houses there—of the "enlistment" of girls as telegraph messengers by the Western Union Telegraph Company.

This "enlistment" is justified on the grounds that men and boys can not be induced to carry messages owing to the fierce opposition of the regular messenger lads who are out on strike, in other words, the girls are "enlisted" by the great Gould corporation for the purpose of beating down wages.

As it appears to be the policy of the Gould interests—judging from its difficulties with the telegraphers and "L" trainmen, to beat down wages wherever possible—we may look for a general introduction of girl messengers, and the employment of girls in other branches of a similar nature to such an extent that the song, "My dad's dinner pail" will need the same revision to "My child's dinner pail," in the North that it requires in the South.

There is only one way to obviate the conditions that make these revisions necessary, that is, by revising the capitalist system and putting the Socialist system in its place, both North and South!

The lightermen, longshoremen and dock-laborers, of Havana, went on strike yesterday. The strike may extend to Cardenas and Cienfuegos. One of their demands is that coal should be unloaded by the ton instead of by day wages. The "free" Cuban workingman is an industrial slave, just the same as his class everywhere. When the workers learn to use their political liberty to secure economic freedom there will be an end of the necessity for strikes.

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—If only the employers were less greedy, how beautifully they could get along with their workmen.

UNCLE SAM—And you think a little less greed would solve the Labor Question?

B. J.—That's it, exactly.

U. S.—There is John Jones who only has $10,000 in his factory; do you think he can produce as cheaply as Richard Roe who works with a $50,000 capital?

B. J.—N-n-o.

U. S.—Each piece of goods that John Jones produces costs him fully twice as much as each piece of goods that Richard Roe produces. Can John Jones compete with Richard Roe?

B. J.—Hardly.

U. S.—What is left for him to do but to reduce his cost of production?

B. J.—Nothing.

U. S.—Won't he be driven to lower the wages of his employees?

B. J.—Hem!

U. S.—If he don't, would he carry on business?

B. J.—No!

U. S.—If he does——

B. J.—He is safe.

U.S.—Nixy. He is busted all the same, although his lease of life may be a little longer.

B. J.—But if he is busted anyhow, what help is there?

U. S.—The help there is for him is that he kick out the labor fakir whom he keeps salaried in the union. That is so much money saved to begin with.

Secondly, that he realize that he is doomed unless the Socialist Labor Party wins. Because then competition will be abolished.

Thirdly, that he aid his employees to realize their class interests and that, proceeding upon those class interests, they must conquer the public powers, and thereby overthrow the capitalist system.

Finally, join his workers and shoulder to shoulder with them march under the banner of the S. L. P. The overthrow of the capitalist system would free him from the millstone of small property that now, tied to his neck, is drowning him, and he would become part-owner in and enjoyer of the wealth produced in the Co-operative Commonwealth.

Thus, you will see, the "greed" question is no question.

It affords us real pleasure to note an occasional half-truth in the Yellow Cancer. Thus, in its humanitarian editorial of yesterday we are told that "the literary caste is by instinct parasitic. It plays by preference the role of lackey to wealth, and its power to influence the habitual modes of thought of nearly all of us is enormous and continuous." And "it will take a long, long time to leech the snob, the lackey out of us," etc. There is no disputing these half-truths so far as they apply to the Yellow Cancer, whose literary prostitutes are ever ready to enoble the character of Satan, or assail the honor of the Virgin Mary, as their multi-millionaire master may dictate. His hired men may with some color of excuse plead necessity for the ignoble use to which they have dedicated their pens; but what excuse can the proprietor of the Yellow Cancer, with his millions, offer for requiring this self-abasement from his hired scribes?

Beef, like coal, will soon be out of sight. The Western cattle butchers demand an advance of 10 to 15 per cent. over the present scale, and if the packers do not accede to it by September 2 they will strike. In addition to the increase in the wage scale, the butchers demand that ten hours shall constitute a working day, time and one-half for overtime, double time for Sunday, and no work on legal holidays. Doubtless these demands are just; but if the Meat Trust is forced to accede to them, it will recoup itself by adding another cent or two to the already extravagant prices exacted from the public. No matter how it turns out, that great and patient donkey, known as the public, is sure to be cinched. Even now, only capitalists and labor fakirs can afford to put themselves on the outside of first-class cuts. Ordinary workers have to limit themselves to tripe or neck-stew once a day.

Rumors have been current in the city for the past two weeks that Charles M. Schwab, President of the United States Steel Corporation, was so broken in health that he would take a long vacation to recuperate. Others have thought it was but an easy way to let him down as the chief manager of the great corporation. Upon his arrival in this city to take ship for Europe Mr. Schwab certainly gave no outward sign of being a sick man, and his cheerful manner did not comport well with the story that he was to be displaced in the presidency of the corporation. It is quite possible, as reported, that Mr. Schwab's real purpose in going to Europe is to organize the iron and steel manufacturers of Great Britain and Germany in a manner that will make them friendly to the United States Steel Corporation. This scheme was proposed long ago, but until Mr. Morgan had arranged the shipping trust it was impractible. Evidently the long-talked-of world steel trust is near at hand.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, beside their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

As to the S. T. & L. A.

First—What should be the attitude of the S. L. P. on the subject of the economic organization of Labor? Should it hold such organizations to be needed, or to be wholly needless?

Second—What is the present attitude of the S. L. P. towards the pure and simple trades organization?

Third—What should be the attitude of the S. L. P. towards pure and simple organizations?

Fourth—Does the S. L. P. need the S. T. & L. A. to expose and overthrow the pure and simple organizations?

Fifth—Does the connection of the S. L. P. with the S. T. & L. A. strengthen or weaken the Socialist Movement, and in what way?

[The Roman figure over each letter indicates the numerical order in which the letter was received since the debate started under the Curran system. The Curran letter inougurates that system is numbered Letter I.

Notice is hereby given that, with the issue of the DAILY of the last Monday in August, the 25th, and of the WEEKLY of August 30th, these columns will be closed to this debate, and will remain closed until after election, the space being needed for campaign matters. After election, if so desired, the debate can be resumed.—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

I.

The attitude of the S. L. P. towards economic organizations should be just as it was laid down in the 1896-1900 conventions, namely, any and all that refuse to act unitedly at the ballot-box by voting the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party must be fought to the last ditch and buried therein, for the past has taught us that to strike (?) between elections and vote the capitalist class back into power is rewarded by lockouts, injunctions, tramp laws, imprisonment, Pinkertons, deputy sheriffs, militia and United States soldiers and marines if necessary. This is due to the fact that the capitalist class has, through the capitalist press, been able to keep the proletarians ignorant of their class interests, thereby making it easy for the labor lieutenants of the capitalist class in the pure and simple trade unions to keep working class politics out of them.

It is sufficient evidence of their incompetence when throughout their organization they place religion and politics in the same category, showing explicitly that matters pertaining to now and the hereafter are all the same to them.

Following the capitalist teaching that the interest of the wage-worker is best served when the capitalist has lots of work to give; never taking into consideration that the wage-workers are only prosperous when they keep a-looking both ways for Sunday in order to rest their weary bones that they have been dragging home six evenings out of the week. And taking further into consideration that the capitalist is entitled to a share of the product, as a recompense for the money invested, showing them to be ignorant or indifferent to know how or where capital originated.

Then their aristocracy of labor and high initiation fees, that drive members of the working class away from organization; then their leaders, ignorant, incompetent, and, many times, dishonest, others, bubbling over with some freak sentimental scheme of a free bath-house, drinking-fountains or some worse Utopia, or to indorse this or that capitalist friend of labor. Now, to my mind, this monstrosity is no more an economic organization than are the Kangaroos "Socialists."

The Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance on the other hand has a set of principles which are as different from those put forth by the pure and simplers as are the platforms of the S. L. P. or the Republican party. In the outset it informs you that the ultimate end and final victory will be at the ballot-box, the place where the working class must act, politically and economically united, in order that when the capitalist political rule is overthrown, the economic organization of the working class will be there to step in and organize industry on the principles of the Socialist Republic, and that to accomplish this the working class must be welded and held together by the material interest of the whole working class; and, as the workers are fast becoming proletarians this spirit will develop and make itself felt on election day, for when a man realizes the truth that all he has is his labor-power he will wake up and rebel not only on election day, but also in the shop. Then and there is where the S. T. & L. A. is needed, and when such a rebellious spirit is in its incipience put in the proper channel it will be a plum worth picking.

As to the necessity of economic organization the fact remains that in this fight for supremacy many a skirmish with the capitalist in shop will engage the revolutionary proletariats' attention, many a disaster to be avoided by an orderly retreat, every opportunity to better conditions must be taken advantage of. Being versed in economics the proletariat will be better able to tell when to strike or when to cover a retreat. It is no more than logical than for the S. L. P. to indorse such an organization as the latter, and to put up an unceasing fire upon the former. It is needless to rehash the historical development of trades unionism, the fact that there is such a thing should make it plain that we will have to take it into consideration, no matter whether the S. L. P. likes or dislikes it.

II. and III.

The present attitude towards pure and simple unions is anything but friendly. The leaders, we say, are either ignorant, prejudiced, or grossly dishonest, and why shouldn't we? You let an S. L. P. man get up and move that his local go and take political action, and if he gets away without being bruised he's lucky.

About the first thing that happens in a case like this is the refusal by the chair to entertain the motion (presuming that there was a second). Then there is an appeal and the result shows that the chair has been sustained, showing too conclusively that they (the rank and file) are too ignorant or prejudiced to study or take political action along the lines of their class interest, but just before election some of the officers make it known that some "friends of labor" are going to speak before the union. The comrade who has just recently been sat down on gets up to protest but immediately he is hooted, shouted and jeered at, and if he persists too loudly, he'll be thrown out for disturbing the meeting. Here you have it in two acts how the dear comrade gets it in the neck when he tries to bore from within.

The fact that the officers, as well as the rank and file work together in keeping, in fact classing politics with religion, brings out the contempt we naturally must have for them. Those that are too lazy to take the matter in hand should be treated the same as the ignoramus who is too prejudiced to look into it.

IV.

I do not see why it should be considered absolutely necessary to have the S. T. & L. A. to expose and overthrow the pure and simplers; but this much I can see and that is that the S. T. & L. A. is the more properly organized of the two (S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A.). To fill the bill, economic organization will be a necessity as long as the Socialist Republic is a thing of the future, and as long as there are occupations that every Tom, Dick and Harry can't go to work at, for it does not follow that because one can run a hand saw that he can run a thrashing machine or a typesetting machine; and it should be self-evident to proletarians—I mean you fellows who have nothing but your labor-power to sell, not the small business fry who observe things through a different kind of spectacles—that every time you work at something else you find a little grievance that did not exist in your former job and would not be considered by the workmen in that occupation as necessary to protest against; consequently it is necessary to have an organization like the S.T & L.A., where those proletarians who desire may enter their protest on election day and their protest against their masters at other times in a spirit that shows them to be awakening to class-consciousness. Such you will find in the S. T. & L. A., the product of Socialist Labor Party agitation. The S. T. & L. A. should be thoroughly studied by members of the S. L. P., and those who think the Socialist Labor Party is the only bona fide working class party.

This latter is there because of the endorsement of the S. L. P. What would happen if the S. L. P. would withdraw its endorsement is hard to foretell; especially so, since there are no specific reasons given. Some of the arguments that are made by the anti-Alliance men are as follows, "Well, if the party withdraw its support from the Alliance, it will be that the endorsement of the S. T. & L. A. is opportunistic.

"Oh, no; we don't want to see the Alliance die; we only want to sever connections, so that the party can grow."

What this means I will have to leave the reader to judge. It gets amusing when you run across one who tells you that the endorsement is an opportunistic method, and will wind up with that Kangaroo yarn that we must do it in order to grow. Those who have paid any attention to the late accounts of the S. T. & L. A. will realize that it is no longer an infant, but quite a lusty youngster, big enough to sell papers and matches to make its own living. In other words it can, will and does stand on its own bottom, probably too much so for some.

V.

Yes, the S. T. & L. A. has strengthened the S. L. P., in so far as organization goes, but, in so far as votes go, it may be that some of the sentimental pure and simplers don't vote for us now, since we have shown them that we mean business and have made up our minds to quit dilly-dallying with them, and have organized a trade union after our own heart. Then you all have heard of that conglomeration of thought and action, the Kangaroo, Debsic, Christian Socialism, or properly the "menagerie," because freaks of every description therein are found where preachers and atheists applaud one another's freak remarks and call anything labeled so, "Socialism."

This is where your votes are going, my dear boy. Cheer up, put on a stiff upper lip, stop letting people take you out and lying to you, and remember that the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. must at all times propagate the truth, and to a muddlehead the truth ofttimes grinds, and you will find this individual arrayed against you because you have told him that he is a wage-slave and that this wasn't his country, that his sovereignty was a farce. The S. T. & L. A. is needed to keep the worker from being driven to accepting a job under any and all circumstances; for we must all agree that it will be better to obtain Socialism through a fairly well fed working class than through a half-starved infuriated mob.

LOUIS C. HALLER.

Los Angeles, Cal.

"The Wage Worker" An S. L. P. Organ.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Although the Socialist Labor Party has been in possession, for nearly two weeks, of another organ called The Wage Worker, we requested the national executive committee to say nothing about it until we were in a position to inform the membership of the party of the fact. The editorial articles of The Wage Worker, if published in The People, will explain the whole situation, and within two days after this letter the first copy, printed by or under supervision of, Section Detroit, will reach The People office.

Section Detroit found the enemy in a state where secret and quick action was necessary. We could not afford to let slip through our hands one of the forces of the enemy. When we found that his power of resistance had been broken, his forces scattered and his lines of communication or base of supplies cut off, much warning and publicity would have brought to his relief other or new friendly forces.

We acted quickly and secretly, and gained the victory over our enemy. This will be the more noticeable when we get a chance to reach all those of the forces of our former opponents that have been prejudiced by half truths or total falsehoods told by them about the S. L. P. and its most energetic pushers.

We hope that the membership of the S. L. P. will accept our explanation and endorse our action in the same manner and good spirit that it was received and given by the national executive committee.

For Section Detroit,
The Press Committee.
Detroit, August 23.

"Extreme Agitation" Arouses Columbus Capitalists.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Enclosed find part of a letter which was sent, together with enclosed poster, to all the leading capitalists of this city.

You will notice that in this letter a reference is made to "extreme agitation."

None but the members of Section Columbus can appreciate that statement, for we are the only agitators in this city, and, I might add, that never before were our meetings so well attended and our remarks so well received than during this campaign. No wonder the capitalists are beginning to feel uneasy.

I have always contended that the Board of Trade throughout this country is to the capitalists, what the S. T. & L. A. is to the S. L. P. This poster and letter I would like to see published below this letter. They are but repetitions of the ruling classes of ages past; for whenever the common people became unruly, they gave them concerts free of charge.

Yours,
JOHN TUMBLEQUICK.
Columbus, O., Aug. 21, 1902.

(Note.—The poster enclosed advertises the "Civic Field Day" of the Columbus Board of Trade, with list of sporting events and prizes. The reference in the letter mentioned is as follows:

"The officers of the board appreciate that the benefits derived from this occasion may not at once be appreciable, but to arouse an interest, an enthusiasm among our workmen along healthy lines is important in these times of extreme agitation."—Editor Daily People.)

Signs and Signs.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—The wiseacres who claim the ability to read nature's signs tell us that because of the presence of certain insects, we shall have frost in eight weeks. However this may be, it doesn't need a wiseacre to read the signs of an approaching election. Aside from the activity of the labor fakir insect, the capitalists themselves furnish evidence enough that the great game of once more fooling the workmen is about to begin.

On Thursday two labor fakir insects turned up at Oyster Bay and did a little chirping before Teddy's door. They were John J. Hannahan, deputy grand master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and F. W. Arnold, the grand secretary. They went to Sagamore Hill to invite Teddy to attend the convention of the brotherhood at Chattanooga on September 8. They took with the invitation of the brotherhood, which was bound in sealskin, the outer cover bearing a gold emblem of the order and the inner pages various designs, including a bundle of twigs tied together, and under this the motto, "In union is strength."

Teddy was very gracious to the insects and invited them to partake of the crumbs that fell from the dinner table of a "distinguished company of statesmen" who lunched with him. Hannahan said he did not feel queer, and after the luncheon he voted Teddy a brick. Teddy will go to the convention if he can arrange it, and he may be elected an honorary member. This is not without precedent, as McKinley was an honorary bricklayer.

The capitalist press is lauding the appointment of Chief Justice Holmes to the bench of the Supreme Court. It is given out that the President selected Holmes because he wished to secure a justice who is in sympathy with that "modern industrial and social institution — organized labor." The President whom we are told has studied the labor question as much as anyone, realizing that congress will be "compelled" to pass certain "labor" legislation which the Supreme Court will have to pass upon to determine its constitutionality, wants a "friend of labor" on the bench. One who is neither the enemy of labor nor who would servilely truckle to it. While labor is assured that Chief Justice Holmes is its "friend," the capitalists are told that "between him and Socialism there is the widest possible gulf." Holmes, it is declared, is in sympathy with labor, but is opposed to the crank theorist, the reckless labor agitator and the demagogue.

What with these things and the coming hurrah settlement of the coal strike, etc., etc., one can realize that the day of election will soon be here. J. H.

New York, Aug. 22.

Bernstein in Yonkers.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—J. Bernstein, a suspended member of Section New York, came to the rooms of Branch Yonkers last evening, the night of our regular meeting, and wanted to address the meeting, but he was told that we could not recognize a suspended member, that we had no use for any one who tried to kill our party organ, THE PEOPLE. But, before we started the meeting, we had some fun with him, and he let some cats out of the bag.

When we asked him some questions, he said the New York suspended members belonged to the Curran-Pierce crowd, and that they were organized, that the object was to kill THE PEOPLE. When we asked him if he thought it was right to try and ruin the reputation of Kuhn and De Leon for the sake of killing THE PEOPLE, he said they wanted to get rid of Kuhn and De Leon, and not the DAILY PEOPLE. When we asked him if he thought the party would be carried off their feet by a lampoon from Pierce, and if he did not think Pierce was a freak, he said that Pierce did not start it; it was started by Curran at the last national convention. (If the delegates can remember Pierce's speech, when the resolution that no person employed by the N. E. C. could be a member of the N. E. C., was before the convention, they can see that Pierce was good material for Curran to work on. In his, Pierce's, speech against the resolution, he got in a terrible rage and declared the resolution was a personal attack on him; he seemed to be afraid he would lose his job.)

Bernstein was around Yonkers all day Tuesday with the Kangaroos, and when we asked him if this was a Kangaroo movement he said "No;" but he went and hunted up the Kangs before he came to any member of the Socialist Labor Party. I suppose he was getting his instructions how to tackle the fighting S. L. P. of Yonkers.

Well, we simply showed him the door, and told him he would have to square himself with Section New York before we could admit him to the floor, and when he offered his hand and said, "Goodby, comrades," we said "No." We could not shake hands with him under the circumstances.

JOSEPH H. SWEENEY,
Organizer.
Yonkers, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1902.

(Note—The presence of Bernstein in Yonkers accords with a fact brought out by the Committee of Inquiry of Section New York, to wit: That Bernstein was to spend his vacation visiting sections surrounding New York in the interests of the Pierce-Curranites.—Ed. Daily People.)

Organized To Fight For and Not Against Socialism.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—At last night's regular meeting of Section Gardner, the organizer was elected delegate to the State convention, August 31 and September 1, in Boston. Action was also taken on special convention, with the result that the section voted unanimously against holding one.

After regular business the organizer, John A. Anderson, delivered an address on the "Effects of Socialism," to an extremely interested and good-sized audience, holding their attention for one and a half hours. We got three subscriptions for the WEEKLY PEOPLE, and disposed of many leaflets.

At our next regular meeting, to be held on September 23 at Miller's Opera House, our organizer will speak on the subject, "Revolutionary Socialism."

We also received the Damm lampoon, Until those outraged (?) members (?) act in an intelligent and constitutional manner we will have to request them to "cut it out," for they seem to think we are organizing to fight among ourselves, but our object is to fight for and not against Socialism.

Yours fraternally,
PIERRE BROUILLIT,
Secretary.
Gardner, Mass., Aug. 20.

The Work That Tells.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE. — Section Berks County, Pa., opened what promises to be the best campaign it has yet undertaken, on Saturday, August 9. An open air meeting was held in Penn Square, Reading, on that date, Comrade Eberle, of Pittsburg, as the speaker. The crowd heartily applauded his exposition of Socialism. From all sides ejaculations of "that's right, that's right," could be heard.

After the speech twenty books were sold. More could have been disposed of, but we were not prepared for such a rush

It happened that the Kangs held a meeting the same night a block away. The reporter of the local paper tried to cover both meetings and got his "facts" beautifully mixed. We sent a letter of protest to the editor as follows, which was published:

"FROM SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

"Percy A. Vize, organizer Section Berks Co., Socialist Labor Party, writes to the Eagle: 'On behalf of myself and other Reading supporters of the Socialist Labor Party, I earnestly request a correction of the report of our meeting held on Saturday evening, on Penn Square. The report is incorrect in that it makes it appear that Comrade Eberle and I spoke for the Socialist party. Neither of us would dream of such a thing. Rather would we speak for the Republican or Democratic parties, for neither of these we consider is as harmful or as dangerous to the working class as the so-called Socialist party, which is the same party as appeared on the ballot last fall as the 'Public Ownership' party, and is known in some States as the Social Democratic party. This is the same party which it will be remembered we challenged to debate last fall. Before election they accepted, going so far as to publish the names of the appointed speakers. After election they crawled out by saying they did not believe Socialists should fight each other. Neither do we, but we do not consider the Socialist party as Socialist outside of its name. Comrade Eberle is not the State Secretary of the Socialist party, but of the 'Socialist Labor Party,' a totally different and entirely opposite organization. I deny that either Mr. Eberle or I said one sentence of what we are reported as saying.'

"PERCY A. VIZE.

"Reading, Pa., Aug. 15."

No Room for the Weary.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—In spite of the fact that Section Albany County, S. L. P., has had its Benedict Arnolds in the shape of disgruntled and tired Socialists (read freaks), the same as the movement has been cured with in different parts of the country, this section still insists, to the best of its ability, upon holding aloft the splendid banner of international working class solidarity. In the past few weeks there has been held a number of successful agitation meetings with the following comrades as speakers: Seymour, Mercer and Corrigan, besides local talent, assisted by Comrades Boland, De Lee and Paisonant, of Section Reunselaer County.

We have also placed in the field a complete county ticket. Nominees are:

For Senator,
JOHN NORTON.
For County Treasurer,
LEWIS F. ALRUTZ.
For Coroners,
CLINTON H. PIERCE,
FRANK SCHULTZ.
For Member of Assembly–
First District,
JOHN WIELAND.
Second District,
CHRISTIAN MAHR.
Third District,
JAS. C. SHEEHAN.
Fourth District,
PATRICK BURKE.
Delegate to State Convention,
LEWIS F. ALRUTZ.
Alternate,
PATRICK BURKE.

Section Albany County is on the firing line to stay. It will take decisive action in no uncertain manner upon the traitorous actions of such characters as Julian Pierce and Thomas Curran, who, like some other individuals, seem bent upon scuttling the Socialist movement.

Yours in the class struggle and for the Socialist Republic.

CLINTON H. PIERCE.
Albany, N. Y., Aug. 15.

"Foolish Trash."

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—The N. E. C. must be very hard pushed for endorsements when it published such foolish trash as that signed by A. Metzler, in the DAILY PEOPLE of August 2. Why the man does not appear to know the meaning of the word "Democratic." He seems to think that those who do not agree with the N. E. C. are weak and will be easily drawn out of the party; this he and the N. E. C. will find to be a mistake.

We are not N. E. C. Socialists, as he seems to be, but, belonging to the working class, we are class-conscious Socialists; as such we will cling to our party and free our party press of the dictators who now rule it, and open its columns to every section of the S. L. P. Thus, our papers (the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE), will be truly Democratic, representing the Socialist Labor Party, and not the N. E. C., as at the present time.

MRS. D. W. HARNER,
Section Phoenix, S. L. P.,
Box 1104.
Phoenix, Ariz., Aug. 10.

[Note.—This plea for democracy comes with bad grace from the advocate of men who threaten section organizers with dire consequences if they do not submit to unconstitutional propositions. This use of threats in overriding what the majority has set up—the constitution—this unconstitutional attempt to destroy a party organ—the creation of the party democracy—is certainly a lordly act, and when Metzler addressed the man who led that act as "My lord," and said "Please find expressed the humble opinion which some human beings allow themselves to maintain," he was not uttering "foolish trash,' but a keen criticism befitting the occasion.—Editor THE PEOPLE.]

Praised the "Tenement Forum."

Brooklyn, Aug. 18, 1902.

Editor DAILY PEOPLE:

Dear Sir:— I wish to express my great admiration of your paper, and especially my appreciation of an article which appeared in yesterday's issue, entitled, "The Tenement Forum."

It solved a religious question which had troubled me a little. I intend to show it to many of my friends. I see now how it is we will carry the church along with us. We will regenerate her if she cannot help herself. We must go on.

Socialism seems to me the only star of hope in the night of industrial misery which surrounds us. Do not fail us. How much we miss of wholesome pleasure and enjoyment in this beautiful world, because of the present horrible state of things; and what a fate in store for our children, ill-fed, ill-educated and condemned to everlasting toil!

I notice it is the children's future which is bothering most people.

From one who almost despairs,
Margaret Carney,
991 Fifth Avenue.

A Correction.

The report of the General Committee of Section New York, published in yesterday's issue, owing to a typographical error, is made to convey a wrong statement, regarding the weavers' strike. The report is made to say:

"A letter was received from the Rhode Island Council of Textile Workers, acknowledging the receipt of collection taken up at the previous general committee meeting, and picturing the strike situation as NOT promising."

What the report should and would have said were it not for this error is that the letter pictured "the strike situation as MOST promising."

We hasten to make this correction in order to prevent any misunderstandings regarding the strike situation and in justice to the weavers, who have been and are still making an heroic fight.

CANADIAN DEFENSE FUND.

For the purpose of maintaining the right of assemblage and free speech on the streets and thoroughfares of the Dominion.

Previously acknowledged	$76.28
Collected by Henry B. Ashplant:	
Ed. Stuart, Montreal	1.00
Thos. McKinnie, Montreal	1.00
R. Gurand, Montreal	.50
L. Kellerh, Montreal	.25
L. Slackman, Montreal	.50
R. Kerregan, Montreal	1.00
Mutual Aid Association, Montreal	1.00
N. Murray, Montreal	.25
Thos. J. Griffiths, Montreal	.25
A. M. Edington, Montreal	.25
J. Smith, Montreal	.25
A. Anderson, Montreal	.25
Total	$82.78

D. Ross, Treasurer N. E. C.
London, Ont., August 22, 1902.

LETTER-BOX

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

J. H., JERSEY CITY.—That 6½ x 2 picnic advertisement is not a typographical error: it is a clever ruse to attract attention to the picnic and to avoid the unlucky number thirteen, 6½ x 2 being thirteen.

R. R., HAMILTON, ONT.—We have written to Fall River, Mass., for the information necessary to enable us to answer your question regarding the alleged increased wages of the textile workers during the past three years, under pure and simpledom. We shall publish answer as soon as possible after the receipt thereof.

G. W. B., RED BLUFF, TEHANNA COUNTY, CAL.—We do not consider it necessary to publish your letter for the following reasons: (1) your letter does not specify the misquotation to which it refers, and is thus of no value in rectifying the mistake: (2) the correspondence in which the misquotation occurs is complete, and, consequently, the charge of misrepresentation, which you fear, is not likely to be made, as it is thus without foundation.

M. K., CINCINNATI, O.—Owing to the expense involved, cartoons from other newspapers, no matter how pointed, are not reproduced in the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE. Our funds are devoted to the publicaion of original cartoons, whenever possible.

A. F., NEW YORK, N. Y.—It is a violation of a city ordinance to distribute handbills at open air meetings, or on a public thoroughfare. The violation, though, is generally overlooked by the police during campaign times, and when merchants pay "protection" for the privelege. You must use tact and discretion in distributing handbills when your meetings are under the "protection" of patrolmen who are inclined to create trouble, for they, as a rule, are the only ones who threaten as did the policemen of whom you write.

J. E. A., ALBANY, N. Y.—The Morris Eichman case is in brief as follows: Eichman was, by a peculiarity of New Jersey law elected one of the Justices of the Peace in the town of West Hoboken in 1895, for the full term of five years. By a deal between the republicans, democrats and social democrats he was nominated by all three, in the spring of 1900, to fill an unexpired term of three years. The castigations of THE PEOPLE, continued for months, finally caused the Hudson County Committee of the Socialist(?) Party to expel him. Eichman, however, was supported by the West Hoboken local, and during the controversy with Kraft and Pampopf in the Observer, local organ of the Kangaroos, maintained that whatever he had done of wrong, was done with their sanction, as a Social Democrat, not as a socialist, and that the "Socialist" Party had no jurisdiction in the affair—there the matter rests.

REPUBLICAN 'LABOR' PARTY

Gompers' Work in San Francisco Tells for Mark Hanna.

(Special to the DAILY PEOPLE)

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 13.—Unusual quiet prevailed at the primary elections yesterday. About 30,000 votes were polled. There was no crowding at the booths and very little excitement. Some confusion arose regarding what was the regular Republican ticket, as there were two, three, and in some districts four, in the field. The State Republican ticket caused the most discussion, being divided between Gage and anti-Gage delegates. It looks now as if the Gage faction would hold the Convention.

The Democratic vote was surprisingly small and their ticket was not contested.

The Union Labor Party made a good showing, but, finding practically no opposition to their regular ticket, the Union men rallied to the aid of their Republican friends. One of the local papers under the heading, "Labor Stood By Gage," says, "It was evident that Organized Labor generally supported the Gage ticket." By the aid of "Organized Labor" the Republican Primary League, led by Abe Ruef, the advisor of Mayor Smith, was badly beaten.

The most interesting feature of the present campaign in California is the harmony prevailing between the Republican and Union Labor Parties, a harmony which seems to be intensified since Gompers' successful visit to the coast. Indeed, the Union Labor ticket might have been taken for that of another branch of the Republican Party.

Local philosophers are now engaged upon the question as to why the Union men seem to favor the party of the Trusts, rather than their long-tried friends the Democrats. Perhaps Mark Hanna could answer.

The so-called "Socialist" Party polled less than 125 votes.

The Socialist Labor Party did not take part in the Primaries, having decided to enter the campaign by regular petition.

IRISH AGITATOR'S FUND.

Section Minneapolis, Minn.	$25 00
Section St. Louis, Mo.	21 00
Section Salt Lake City, Utah	5 00
Section Passaic County, N. J.	10 00
Section Rensselaer County, N. Y.	15 00
Section Rockville, Conn.	10 00
Section Newport News, Va.	5 00
Section Union County, N. J.	5 00
Section Medford, Mass.	5 00
Total	$101 00
Previously acknowledged	99 05
Grand total	$200 05

Henry Kuhn,
National Secretary.

SPECIAL FUND.

As Per Circular Letter, Sept. 3, 1901.

Previously acknowledged	$6,443 68
Howard Tryon, Denver, Colo.	2 50
Section Monroe County, N. Y.	4 00
Section Los Angeles, Cal.	3 00
Max Spaney, Los Angeles, Cal	6 50
	$6,459 68

Edward Dittrich, Cashier.

Authorized Agents for The Weekly People.

AKRON, O.—W. Garrity, 194 Upson street.
ALBANY, N. Y.—Clinton H. Pierce, 11 S. Swan street.
ALLEGHENY, PA.—R. W. Evans, 1301 Rush street, W. J. Eberle, 12 Hoff street.
ALLENTOWN, PA.—Geo. Wagner, 324 N. Second street.
BALTIMORE, MD.—Robert W. Stevens, 632 Columbia avenue.
BELLEVILLE, ILL.—Walter Goss, 701 Bristow street.
BOSTON, MASS.—Frank Bohmbach, 87 Lamartine street, Jamaica Plain.
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—J. C. Custer, 1,066 Main street.
BUENA VISTA, PA.—W. H. Thomas.
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CHICAGO, ILL.—Marcus Perlson, 222 W. North avenue; Carl Peterson, 2,494 Lake street; C. A. Swanson, 5416 Fifth avenue. R. J. Welch, 560 N. Fulton street, Pullman.
CINCINNATI, O.—Frank Geiser, 1067 Marshall avenue.
CLEVELAND, O.—P. C. Christiansen, 90 1-2 Professor street, Fred Brown, 225 Isabella street.
CLINTON, IOWA.—E. C. Matson, 102 Howes street.
COLLINSVILLE, ILL.—Jos. T. Brecka.
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.—L. Gunther, 3 South El Paso st.
COLUMBUS, OHIO.—Otto Steinhoff, 493 So. Third St. F. A. Bohn, 71 W. Eleventh avenue.
DENVER, COLO.—Room 400 Club Building.
DETROIT, MICH.—P. Frisema, Jr., 334 Arndt street.
DULUTH, MINN.—Ed. Kriz, 614 Garfield avenue.
DAYTON, O.—Bert Klopfer, 516 W. Third street.
E. ST. LOUIS, ILL.—Garret Stevens, Room 304, Livingston Building.
ELIZABETH, N. J.—G. T. Petersen, 219 Third street.
ERIE, PA.—Fred Uhlman, 656 W. 19th street.
EVANSVILLE, IND.—C. Schaad, 17 E. Pennsylvania street.
EVERETT, MASS.—William Edmonstone, 205 Bow street.
FALL RIVER, MASS.—Wright Wilde, 121 Fulton street.
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—M. E. Wilcox, 47 E. Pine street.
GRAND JUNCTION, COL.—J. F. Sloan.
HAMILTON, OHIO.—Ben Hilbert, Jr., 814 Central avenue.
HARTFORD, CONN.—Fred Fellermann, 2 State street, top floor.
HAVERHILL, MASS.—Michael T. Berry, 12 Arch street.
HOMESTEAD, PA.—James Lawry, 701 Amity street.
HOUSTON, TEX.—John J. Loverde, Socialist Labor Hall, 707 Preston avenue.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—J. Burkhardt, 204 N. Noble street.
JACKSONVILLE, ILL.—J. De Castro, 714 W. Railroad street.
KANSAS CITY, KAN.—Jos. Trautwein, 1113 Stewart avenue.
KERN CITY, CAL.—C. D. Lavin.
LAWRENCE, MASS.—Samuel J. French, 65 Methuen street.
LINCOLN, NEB.—Dr. N. S. Aley, P. O. Box 1015.
LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Louis C. Haller, 205 1-2 So. Main street.
LOUISVILLE, KY.—Thos. Sweeney, 1460 High street.
LOWELL MASS.—John Farrel, 24 Wilder street.
LYNN, MASS.—Michael Tracy, 15 Ellis st., Suite 6.
McKEESPORT, PA.—John Hobbs, 526 White street
MEDFORD, MASS.—George Anderson, 18 Almont street.
MILFORD, CONN.—Gust. Langer, P. O. 774.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Charles H. Minkley, 1076 Tenth street.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Chas. A. Johnson, Labor Lyceum, 36 Washington avenue S.
MONTREAL, CAN.—J. M. Couture, 793 Mount Royal avenue.
NEWARK, N. J.—A. P. Wittel, 78 Springfield avenue.
NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—Dennis McGoff, 351 Sawyer street.
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.—Roger W. Egan, 200 E. Main street.
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—Frank Zierer, 137 Neilson street.
NEW HAVEN, CT.—Christian Schmidt, 203 Foster street.
NEW WHATCOM, WASH.—Wm. McCormick.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Leon Lecoste, 2,402 Customhouse street.
NO. ABINGTON, MASS.—Jer. Devine, Box 127.
PASCOAG, R. I.—Gus Martin, Box 325.
PATERSON, N. J.—John C. Butterworth, 110Albion avenue.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Austin Boudreau, 95 Meadow street.
PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—Charles Zolot, 1,511½ Main street.
PEORIA, ILL.—George Schlag, 114 Spencer street.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.—D. Rehder, 12 Eldridge Place.
PITTSBURG, PA.—William J. Eberle, 510 Wylie avenue.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—P. F. O'Connor, Box 206, Olneyville.
PUEBLO, COLO.—J. Frank, 60 E. H St.
READING, PA.—Silas Hinkel, 1,167 Cotton street.
RICHMOND, VA.—J. E. Madison, cor. Louis and Hollings streets.
ROANOKE, ILL.—Frank McVay.
Julia st.; Chas. Grupp, 808 Geyer ave.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Chas. R. Ruby, 861 Clinton avenue, South.
ROCKVILLE, CONN.—Gus Raisch, 87 Union street.
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—Frank Leitner, 207 Matagorda street.
SAN DIEGO, CAL.—George Edwards, 1,529 D street.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—John Robertson, 832 Howard street; E. W. Carpenter, 51 Third street.
SAN PERDO, CAL.—Alexander Muhlberg.
SAN JOSE, CAL.—Fred Hamann, 42 Eldorado street.
ST. LOUIS, MO—John J. Ernst, 2,219 North Tenth street; John Neumann, 810 Julia st.; Chas. Grrupp, 808 Geyer ave.
ST. PAUL, MINN.—Samuel Johnson, 594 Jackson street.
SALEM, MASS.—John White, American House, 23 Church street.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—P. C. Nelson, 1,642 Major avenue.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—J. S. Weinberger, Box 557.
SEATTLE, WASH.—Wm. H. Walker, 733 Fifteenth avenue.
SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.—Emil Singewald, 173 Ely aenue.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—F. A. Nagler, 141 Highland street.
SUTERSVILLE, PA.—Cyril Sistek.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—J. Trainor, Room 14, Myers Block.
TAUTON, MASS.—John W. Allen, 7 Weir street.
TACOMA, WASH.—Louis Schroeder, Room 6, Armory Block.
TORONTO, ONT., CANADA.—Charles Kemp, 209 Chestnut street.
TROY, N. Y.—G. F. Bussey, 93 6th avenue, No. Troy, N. Y.
UNION HILL, N. J.—Otto Becker, 348 Broadway.
UTICA, N. Y.—John Rapp, 23 Niagara avenue.
VANCOUVER, B. C.—J. Thomson, P. O.
WATERBURY, CONN.—A. S. Fogelson, 80 N. Elm street.
WATERTOWN, N. Y.—Jacob Mires, 1 Moffet street.
WILKINSBURG, PA.—J. A. McConnell.
WINNIPEG, MAN., CAN.—Tennant Fortune, 65 Kate street.
WOBURN, MASS.—N. Peter Neilson, 35 Garfield avenue.
WONSOCKET, R. I.—Frank L. Fogarty, 265 Front street.
YONKERS, N. Y.—Peter Jacobson, 3 Palisade avenue.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—W. S. Corbin, Secretary, 70 Colborne street, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

GENERAL COMMITTEE

Section New York, Socialist Labor Party.

A regular meeting of the General Committee was held Saturday, August 23, 1902, 8.30 p. m., in the Daily People Building, 2 to 6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Chairman Donald Ferguson, vice chairman Joseph Scheuerer. Minutes of the previous meting were adopted as read. Two new delegates were seated. Three new members were admitted.

A circular letter was received from the N. E. C. giving the correspondence exchanged between that body and Section Chicago upon the resolutions of Section Chicago. Its action in issuing the same was endorsed.

It was reported that Ephraim Siff & Bro. had through counsel threatened suit for a bill of $14.25 due them.

It was decided to reply to a letter sent by Norton Goddard to the 20th A. D., Manhattan.

The organizer was instructed to issue transfer cards to secretaries of Assembly Districts, these in turn to issue them to members intending to transfer to another district; the districts thus receiving the member to take the transfer card from him and return it to the organizer of Section New York.

The organizer reported that the necessary arrangements for the Cooper Union meeting on September 15 for the reception of the Irish agitator were taken in hand.

The Grievance Committee reported in the case of H. Mahland vs. Stephen D. Cooper, charged with having slandered a Party member, that Cooper did not appear. He was adjudged guilty on the evidence taken and by default and was expelled by a vote of twenty-seven for expulsion and none against.

In the case of Section New York vs. Herman Oehlicher charged with aiding Peter Fiebiger in seeking to injure the party by constituting a law suit against it, Oehlecher having served the papers in that case, the committee reported Oehlecher's failure to reply to the summons. He was adjudged guilty upon documentary evidence taken and by default and was expelled by a vote of twenty-eight in favor of expulsion and none against.

It was decided to instruct the City Executive Committee to publish certain campaign leaflets in English, German and Hebrew and to request the National Executive Committee to issue Italian translations of the leaflet "The Socialist Labor Party and the Social Democratic Party."

A delegate from the 35th A. D., Manhattan, asked whether a letter of resignation had not been received from Lucien Sanial by the City Executive Committee. The organizer on behalf of that body reported that the following letter had been received from Lucien Sanial by the C. E. C. at its session on August 22, 1902:

Northport, L. I., Aug. 18, 1902.

L. Abelson, Organizer Section N. Y.

Dear Comrade:—

For reasons given at some length to the N. E. C. I hereby resign my membership in the Socialist Labor Party and by letter addressed, care of Chas. E. Crawford, 4094 Park ave., New York City (Bronx) I notify to the same effect the 35th Assembly District organization, to which I belong.

My decision is final and irrevocable. On the receipt of this please therefore consider me as no longer a member of the Section. On my side I shall cease to consider myself as such the moment I shall have appended, with feelings of deep regret but conscientious duty to Socialism, the signature of

Yours fraternally,
Lucien Sanial.

The letter was laid over pending further action by the City Executive Committee and L. Abelson elected a committee to secure the "reasons given at some length to the N. E. C.," as referred to above.

A short recess was declared and in a few minutes Abelson appeared with the following correspondence exchanged between Sanial and the N. E. C. on the question of his resignation:

I.

Northport, L. I., Aug. 6, 1902. Henry Kuhn, Nat'l Sec'y S. L. P. Dear Comrade: Yuor letter, enclosing my membership card fully paid to the 35th A. D. of New York up to Dec. 31, 1902, came duly to hand. I had previously received from the Daily People a $7.75 P. O. order and a receipt for $20 for donation; all this, together with the $15, for which you have my old receipt, finally settling my various accounts with The People, the Labor News Co., and the 35th A. D.

As to your inquiring concerning Crimmins: When he came to see me I asked what the purpose of his visit was. He replied that he desired to know my opinion concerning the recent happenings in the S. L. P. I told him, in substance, that I was probably one of the least informed members of the Party concerning its recent affairs; but that, at any rate, it was not my practice to form and especially to express opinions upon charges and counter charges that were not sufficiently substantiated and which might come before the Party for investigation and adjudication. The members of the Party, I said, should be wise enough by this time to decide such matters for themselves, cooly, judicially, without first looking to so-called leaders for opinions calculated, perhaps, to prejudice their judgment. He did not show me any prepared statement or say that he had any which he desired me to sign.

Of course I had certain views—which I kept to myself—upon those certain things only that I knew and that no subsequent happenings could alter, absolutely speaking, even if it changed more or less their relative importance. I viewed with intense apprehension the successive "retirement" or open dissatisfaction of militants whose conflict with or opposition to the N. E. C. and the editor of The People could not, as in the case of the Kangaroos, be traced to fundamental differences or principles or tactics. As the dispute enlarged it became more and more apparent to me that persons and personalities were at the root of the trouble, until numbers of comrades throughout the country caught the infection, and, instead of quietly calling a halt and judicially proceeding to an investigation, rushed mostly into the fight, some on one side, some on the other, with prejudiced mind and violent expression. I have no taste for this kind of "revolutionary agitation." I don't want to be drawn into it, and after mature deliberation (with myself alone) I most regretfully feel compelled to resign my membership in the S. L. P.

Fraternally yours
Lucien Sanial.

II.

(Copy.)

New York, Aug. 11, 1902. Lucien Sanial, P. O. Northport, L. I. Dear Comrade: Your letter of August 6 was read to the N. E. C. last Friday night. Needless to say that it caused much supprise; both as to the fact that you send us your resignation, as well as to the seemingly abrupt manner in which it is done.

The N. E. C. discussed the matter at length and finally came to the conclusion that the S. L. P. and Lucien Sanial cannot very well, in view of the duration and character of past connection, part company in this abrupt way without a full and definite understanding as to what it is that prompted you to take that step.

You have been away from active work so long that you cannot have full information upon what has transpired and what is now going on. We have that information and it is but fair that you should hear us before you decide.

The fact that you have sent your resignation to the N. E. C. instead of Section New York, the body to which it belongs, technically enables us to take no official notice of it and there is thus a chance to talk the matter over thoroughly before the General Committee of Section New York is asked to pass upon it.

The members of the N. E. C. felt that the intention to resign from the Party has grown out of the visit of the delegation from Pittsburg; they also felt that the men with whom you have been working these many years in Section New York, are also entitled to some consideration and should be given an opportunity to confer with you before the final step is taken.

Accordingly, the N. E. C. selected John F. Kinneally and myself a committee to come to Northport for such conference and we stand ready to come over as soon as we hear from you that you have no objection to our coming. Will you, therefore, inform me by return mail, whether it is agreeable to you to have us come? Upon receipt of a favorable answer, I shall at once notify Kinneally.

Awaiting your reply, I am
Yours fraternally,
(Signed.) Henry Kuhn, Sec'y.

III.

(Postal card.)

Northport, Aug. 12, 1902. Comrade Kuhn: Your letter just received. Shall write you to-morrow or day after, being busy now on some matter I am working for The People of next Sunday and requiring much figuring. It may not be necessary for you to come here, as I expect to go to New York next Monday. At any rate in the meantime I shall suspend final action.

Fraternally yours,
L. S.

Northport, L. I., Aug. 18, 1902.—Henry Kuhn, National Secretary, S. L. P.—Dear Comrade: Your letter of the 11th inst., in reply to mine of the 6th, has duly received my most earnest consideration.

Let me first state, emphatically, that the N. E. C. was never, perhaps, so thoroughly mistaken as when it "felt that my intention to resign had grown out of the visit of the delegation from Pittsburg." This correction should be sufficient.

The appointment, by the N. E. C., of a sub-committee composed of yourself and Comrade Kinneally to give me "full information upon what has transpired and is now going on," is certainly a mark of esteem that I appreciate greatly. But it occurs to me that the N. E. C. did not realize what the consequences of its proposition might be if I were presumptious enough to accept it. I would in fairness be bound to hear not less fully the other side or sides. And I would certainly not hear either side but in the presence of the other.

Now it goes without saying that the N. E. C. did not for a moment intend to make me thus a judge of the present disputes. And it goes also without saying that I would not accept the task of acting as such either singly or on a committee composed of the most impartial, disinterested and in every respect trustworthy members that could be selected. To be the judge of differences and grievances so highly personal and so intensely bitter as those which are now, to say the least, injurious to the party, is the function, not of any one man or set of men, but of the party itself, acting collectively, with unprejudiced mind and unruffled temper.

Unfortunately, from certain resolutions and reports, published in The People with evident relish, it would appear that many comrades, including yourselves, are ablaze with passion, while the editor of The People, suddenly transformed into the most innocent, peaceable and unconcerned man on earth, is "enjoying his vacation immensely."

It is against such a spirit, and the consequent treatment of men which it forbodes, that my resignation is intended as a protest and a warning. I do not flatter myself that it may have any sensible effect in checking certain fatal tendencies that I deplore, one of which is the substitution of a burlesque reign of terror for the intelligent selfdiscipline which the class-conscious portion of the party displayed in the anti-Kangaroo campaign; but it is the only service that in my old age I may be given to render to Socialism, and I perform it resolutely, though sorrowfully. Of this, however, I am confident; Every bad tendency will run its course to death and Socialism will survive; then, woe to the men whose petty interests, mean ambitions and vile intrigues may have for an instant arrested its progress and smirched its name. Fraternally yours, Lucien Sanial.

After reading and discussing this correspondence the secretary was instructed to write Sanial for more specific statements, that his letters were too vague, that it considered his letter unwarranted in the light of information the City Executive Committee held, as to the status of affairs in the party; and if he had anything to disclose, the City Executive Committee would like to be informed upon the subject. For these reasons, it desired oral or written communication with him.

The organizer's report was received.

A delegate from the Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth A. D., Brooklyn, then asked for the floor, saying he had just been put in possession of the following correspondence sent by William J. Eberle, secretary of the Pennsylvania State Executive Committee to a number of sections throughout the country:

I.

(Copy of B. F. Keinard's resignation from the S. L. P.)

120 West Twenty-second Street, New York, Aug. 9, 1902.—To the General Committee, Section New York, Socialist Labor Party: I herewith tender my resignation as a member of Section New York, Socialist Labor Party, the same to take effect immediately.

I take this step with great regret, but can no longer avoid it. For years I have tried to do my duty towards the party; I have earnestly desired peace, and given the administration a measure of confidence in their management of party affairs. This confidence, however, has been destroyed. The conduct of our national officers has for a long time been so pitifully contemptible, so disastrous and traitorous, and the action of your body in upholding them is dishonorable, pusillanimous and hopeless of remedy, that self-respect must command one to withdraw all indorsement from you. I therefore resign, not caring to mix in a stenchful and futile fight with you, but looking mainly to the country at large for the honorable and enlightened men sufficient to save the S. L. P., with whom I shall be glad to join, not as officeholder, but among the rank and file.

In conclusion, let me warn you this: No question is ever settled until it is settled right; the fact that others have done wrong can not permanently with success be used by the administration to cloak their own wrong doing (so largely responsible for the misdeeds of others); this thing, like murder, will not down, and sooner or later we shall be forced to accept the truth that there can be no lasting peace—and consequently no progress—in the party until this cancer spot is boldly laid bare, and the whole of it, with sharp knife and firm hand, cut out.

Yours for the Socialist Republic and a Competent, Enlightened, Twentieth Century Party to get it with.

P. S. The above will answer Organizer Abelson's letter of the 6th, asking whether I would accept a nomination as delegate to the New York state convention, S. L. P.

(Resignation not accepted by Section New York, and charges were preferred against Keinard. All mention of the matter withheld from publication in The People.)

(Here follows a copy of the N. E. C.'s letter to Sanial of Agust 11, 1902, as given above, at the bottom was appended this foot note:

No mention made in minutes of the N. E. C. published in The People of this letter or the reason therefore.

III.

(Copy.)

Northport, L. I., N. Y., Aug. 11, 1902. Wm. Eberle, Pittsburg, Pa.: In haste these few lines. I shall write more at length in a day or two.

Yours of August 8 from Bethlehem was received Saturday evening. The day before I had resigned my membership in the S. L. P. This may surprise you, but under the circumstances I deemed it the most honest and logical course that I could personally adopt and I trust that it may prove also the best in the interest of the cause, for the following reasons among others:

Leadership has been the curse of the Party and its overthrow can only be brought about by a spontaneous movement of that overwhelming portion of the Party's membership which is composed of wageworkers. Here again Marx's dictum concerning the emancipation of the working class applies with special significance.

The so-called "rank and file" must act. Theirs is the only "weighty hand" and until they are ready to use it with all the power there is in it, all that men situated as I am can do is to show their disgust at the conditions which the membership are tolerating or upholding. In such a movement there must not be so much even as the semblance of leadership.

Pittsburg is the logical center of any true Socialist movement on this continent. Let it not "lead" but let it take a firm stand on the only ground that honest militants can occupy; and although it may be in a minority now—although it may have to suffer indignities of all sorts, including even expulsion—the time must soon come when all the bona fide Socialist forces of the country will have to gravitate towards it and to fall in line with it. I remain,

Fraternally yours,
(Signed.) Lucien Sanial.

IV.

(Copy.)

Northport, Aug. 12, 1902. Wm. J. Eberle, Pittsburg. Dear Comrade: I confirm my letter of yesterday telling you of my resignation from the Party. I should have stated that this resignation had, thus far, been sent only to the N. E. C. in the following words, ending the last sentence of a communication to Kuhn, Gen. Sec'y: "....and after mature deliberation (with myself alone), I feel most regretfully compelled to resign my membership in the S. L. P."

To-day I receive a reply from Kuhn, informing me that my letter had been laid before the N. E. C. and as I had not yet made my resignation regular by sending it to the Section, the N. E. C. decided to confer with me before the final step was taken. A committee for this purpose, consisting of Kuhn and Kinneally, had therefore been appointed.

I need not say that I shall speak to the committee in all frankness. What may come out of the conference I cannot, of course, now tell. In the meantime it is highly proper to keep the matter quiet, especially as you are the only one I have so far notified of my action and as the N. E. C., according to Sec'y Kuhn's statement, is under the absolute wrong impression that my course "grew out of the visit of the Pittsburg delegation."

Fraternally yours,
(Signed.) Lucien Sanial.

(Here follows a copy of the letter from Sanial to the N. E. C., dated August 11, 1902, as given above.)

(No copy of the letter sent by Eberle, August 8, 1902, to Sanial, and referred to by the latter in his of August 11, 1902, to Eberle, was sent; consequently is not given here.—Secretary.)

(The footnote on No. I of the Eberle documents makes it necessary to explain here that no report can be made in the published minutes of the section that a member is under charges.—Secretary.)

The attitude of the delegates, upon hearing these communications, was one of consternation at the action of Sanial and Eberle, and after a long discussion it was decided almost unanimously to accept the resignation.

Delegates from the Thirty-second and Thirty-third Assembly Districts requested to have published in The Daily People that the resolution sent out by and headed "The Resolution of the Thirty-second and Thirty-third Assembly Districts," had not been adopted by all the members of said district, it being an off-night, and the opposing faction coming prepared to carry the same, the vote standing 12 in favor and 9 against. There were 38 names on the roll of membership at the time of said action, and the above-mentioned faction have never carried the district before or since. The delegates branded the resolution as a falsification, especially when sending it out with another leaflet containing thirty-one names, fifteen of which are suspended members of the Thirty-second and Thirty-third Assembly District of New York.

Adjournment followed.

A. C. Kihn, Secretary.

CONNECTICUT S. E. C.

To the sections and members of the S. L. P. of Connecticut.

Your S. E. C. has succeeded in securing the services of Comrade Chas. H. Corregan of Syracuse, N. Y., for the pending State campaign in September and October. As Comrade Corregan is undoubtedly the man we want, all sections and invidual comrades are called upon to live up to their promises regarding financial assistance of your S. E. C. All sections shall quickly inform the State Executive Committee as to date in their respective places, in order to arrange the tour through the State.

The State Executive Committee, intends to keep Comrade Corregan for several days in the same locality instead of hurrying him every day to another place.

He will start in Hartford, September 3.

The following moneys have so far been received for the Connecticut agitation fund:

Adam Marx, New London...	$5.00
Members-at-large, Moosup....	4.00
Section New Britain.........	12.00
Section Rockville............	25.00
Total......................	$46.00

The tour of Comrade James Connolly of Dublin, Ireland, through Connecticut has been arranged as follows:

September 23 Bridgeport.
September 24 New Haven.
September 25 Hartford.
September 26 Rockville.

Fraternally submitted,
Conn. State Ex. Com., S. L. P.
Mat. Lachner, Sec'y.

SPECIAL FUND.

As Per Circular Letter, Sept. 3, 1901.

Previously acknowledged......	$6,390.11
Henry Sale, Chicago, Ill......	1.00
Two Union Carpenters, Stamford, Conn..........	4.00
Section Rensselaer Co., N. Y..	9.00
J. E. Farrell, Sault Ste Marie, Mich.	1.75
A. Weinstock, Rockaway, N.Y.	1.00
Wm. McCormick, Fairhaven, Wash.	25.00
H. J. S., Los Angeles, Cal....	5.00
Max Menaker, 35th A.D., City.	2.00
J. Devine, North Abington, Mass.	.50
Branch Union Hill, N. J......	1.00
Morris Scott, N. Y. City......	1.00
E. Archibald, Oxnard, Cal....	2.00
Albert L. Bauer, Wheeling, W. Va.	.32
Total	$6,443.68

Edward Dittrich, Cashier.

At a regular meeting of Section Monroe County, S. L. P., held on Wednesday, August 13, 1902, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Section Monroe County, S. L. P., has received a lampoon issued by a committee of Section Providence, R. I., entitled: "Statements and Propositions of Rhode Island," and,

Whereas, Said "Statements and Propositions" show clearly that the writers of it had nothing but personal animosity as their motive, and,

Whereas, The propositions are made in such a way that they cannot be recognized without dispensing with the constitution, and,

Whereas, The writers of those "Statements and Propositions" place themselves in direct opposition to the Party by assuming rights for themselves which, according to our democratic principles, can only be with those in whose hands the Party has intrusted them, therefore be it,

Resolved, That we condemn the authors of those "Statements and Propositions" as usurpers and disloyal men for whom there should be no room in the Socialist Labor Party.

Resolved, That we send one copy of these resolutions to Rhode Island, one to the N. E. C., and one to The Daily People and one be placed on file.

Committee on Resolutions:
J. Withers,
Lewis Harris,
Robt. C. Wetzel,
A. Metzler,
Organizer.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting held on August 22, at 2-6 New Reade street. Eber Forbes in the chair. In the absence of J. Hammer, J. J. Kinneally was elected recording secretary pro tem. The financial report for the week ending August 16 showed receipts $256.95; expenditures $26.49.

Communications: From Section Monroe Co., N. Y., resolutions against the R. I. "Statement and Propositions." From Section Philadelphia, Pa., resolutions objecting to the course pursued by Pennsylvania's State Executive Committee in demanding of the section to reinstate J. Pierce, contrary to the ruling of the N. E. C. that a member under charges cannot transfer; also that William J. Eberle, the secretary of the Pennsylvania State Executive Committee has sent to the organizer of the section twelve copies of the latest "statement" signed by a number of Section New York (the Damm lampoon). From Section St. Paul, Minn., sending report of vote cast against special convention and accompanying same with following resolution: "Resolved, That in our opinion, the S. L. P. shall not be used as a foot ball to be kicked about by a few disgruntled members." From Section South Norwalk, Conn., asking that a speaker be sent there soon. The section having asked for Comrade Kinneally, the secretary was instructed to reply that the Comrade can come either on August 28, or on September 4. From Canadian S. L. P., through its National Executive Committee, enclosing resolutions condemning Pierce lampoon and R. I. "Statement." From Philadelphia, Pa., relating how J. Pierce had written personal letters to a number of men there who had for some time dropped away from the section, urging them to rejoin in order to get for himself a favorable Grievance Committee, he having then expected that his case would be tried in Philadelphia. From J. A. Anthony, Santa Barbara, Cal., stating that, having been "out in the woods for some time," he had just heard of the attempt upon the Daily People, and wanting to know what "Devil's work this is"; also enclosing $5, a contribution to the Daily People. From Section Seattle, Wash., through A. Gilhaus, enclosing enrollment blank for the Daily People Auxiliary League, the section having decided to join the league and pay $1 a week for fifty weeks to aid in lifting the mortgages on the plant of the Daily People; also stating that if other sections were to follow suit, it would be a task easy to accomplish. (Section organizers should submit this to their respective sections and urge that clubs be formed. Ten men contributing ten cents each per week ought to be gotten together in any section that has the welfare of the Party press at heart,—N. E. C.) From Dublin, Ireland, relative to publication of pamphlets to be used during the tour of James Connolly. From California State Executive Commitee relative to having Comrade Connolly come to Los Angeles after he had been in San Francisco; also that they are collecting signatures for a place on the ballot and are doing well at it. From Section Lawrence, Mass., remitting pledge for Connolly fund and endorsing resolutions adopted by section endorsing action of N. E. C. in Pierce and R. I. matter. From Section Minneapolis, Minn., enclosing resolutions which were ordered published with comment. From Conn. State Executive Committee asking for amplification of minutes of last meeting to the effect that one vacancy on the committee had been caused by the removal of Comrade B. Beller from the city, he having gone to Seguine, Tex. From management of "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung," Cleveland, Ohio, asking that an effort be made to meet a pressing indebtedness. From Section Lynn, Mass., enclosing resolutions in the matter of Pierce and R. I.

The treasurer reported to have been served with a summons in a suit brought by F. McDonald. Referred to Party's attorney, as were also letters received from E. Siff and Hyman Starr, through an attorney, Joseph Sapinsky, threatening suit against the N. E. C.

The following sections reported election of officers: Chicago, Ill., Springfield, Mass., Pueblo, Colo., Fall River, Mass., Lynn, Mass.

John J. Kinneally,
Recording Secretary, pro tem.

RESOLUTIONS OF SECTION MINNEAPOLIS.

Resolution I.

Whereas, Section Minneapolis has received a statement from the N. E. C., in reply to the circular from Julian Pierce, which purports to be a full and complete statement of the condition of the Daily People:

Resolved, That the said statement is not full in that it does not give all the liabilities of the Daily People, nor does it give any clear idea of its resources; and said statement is, therefore, unsatisfactory;

Resolved, That Section Minneapolis feels that the party has been unjustifiably kept in the dark as to the Daily People affairs, and that a convention should be held to fully investigate the same.

Resolution II.

Whereas, Section Minneapolis has noted in The People various communications and resolutions from party members, sections and officers, conveying the information that many sections of the party have refused to give any consideration to certain charges of mismanagement against the N. E. C., the national secretary and the editor of The People;

Resolved, That Section Minneapolis deplores the existence of a sentiment which would refuse to listen to such complaints. Such a state of affairs creates an oligarchy which cannot be endured, and which can only result in destroying the only party that is now standing squarely for the interests of the working class. The common interest of all demands that charges properly preferred shall always have a hearing on their merits to the end that right may prevail;

Resolved, That Section Minneapolis deplores the existence of a sentiment which seems to prevail, that sections or individual members may not communicate to the party at large any propositions which they conceive to be in the party's interest. Such a right cannot be taken away in a democratic organization, and Section Minneapolis begs the comrades throughout the country to remember that no national executive is the party; that loyalty to the party does not necessarily mean blind upholding of its officers, but that, on the contrary, loyalty to the party and to the cause of Socialism may at some time mean the deposition of officers, and always means the keeping of a sharp and close supervision over those chosen to conduct our joint business.

(Note to Resolution I.—In view of the fact that "the said statement" does give all the liabilities of The Daily People known to the N. E. C. and the management, the self-assurance of Section Minneapolis in saying that "the said statement" does not do so, sounds rather queer, to say the least. If Section Minneapolis is aware of any that we know nothing of, we should be very pleased to hear from them.)

(Note to Resolution II.—"The common interest of all demands that charges properly preferred shall always have a hearing on their merits to the end that right may prevail." Precisely so. That is exactly what the "party members," "sections" and "officers" complained about stand for, and we regret to see that Section Minneapolis does not.—The N. E. C.).

PRELIMINARY ITINERARY OF JAMES CONNOLLY.

September 15—New York County.
September 16-18—Westchester County, N. Y.
September 19—Paterson, N. J.
September 20—Elizabeth, N. J.
September 21—Union Hill, N. J.
September 22.—Newark, N. J.
September 23—Bridgeport, Conn.
September 24—New Haven, Conn.
September 25—Hartford, Conn.
September 26—Rockville, Conn.
September 27-28—Rhode Island.
September 29 to October 9 — Massachusetts.
October 10 to 12—Troy, N. Y., and vicinity.
October 13—Schenectady, N. Y.
October 14—Syracuse, N. Y.
October 15—Rochester, N. Y.
October 16—Buffalo, N. Y.

Henry Kuhn,
National Secretary.

RESOLUTIONS OF SECTION PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Whereas, The National Executive Committee, of the Socialist Labor Party, has demanded of Section Philadelphia to reconsider its action in admitting to membership one Julian Pierce, while under charges in Section New York, which demand the section has obeyed; and

Whereas, The Pennsylvania State Executive Committee, S. L. P., has seen fit to demand of Section Philadelphia that they disobey the demand of the National Executive Committee and reinstate the above named Pierce to membership: therefore be it

Resolved, That Section Philadelphia ignores the demand of the State Executive Committee; and be it further

Resolved, That Section Philadelphia will not permit itself to become a party to an attempt to shield a traitor, or to strike a blow at the Party's National Executive Committee behind its back; and be it further

Resolved, That we, Section Philadelphia, call the attention of the sections of the S. L. P. of Pennsylvania to the perilous course the State Executive Committee sees fit to pursue, and that we request the sections to call a halt on such sharp practices of their State Executive Committee; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the section, one to be sent to the State Executive Committee, and one to the National Executive Committee for publication should they deem it necessary.

BOSTON OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

Friday, August 29.—Central Square, East Boston.

Tuesday, September 2 — Haye's Square, Charleston.

Friday, September 5.—City Square, Charleston.

Tuesday, September 9.—Oak Square, Brighton.

Friday, September 12. — Castle Square.

SECTION SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Section San Francisco holds regular propaganda meetings at Pythian Castle, 909 Market street, every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.

Following are the list of lectures for August:

August 31—T. Roberts: Retrospective and Prospective.

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The SCAND. SOCIALIST CLUB of Boston
WILL HOLD ITS 6½ x 2 GRAND PICNIC
In Amory Grove, Roxbury
Monday, September 1, 1902
(Labor Day), from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
Speech by M. T. BERRY of Haverhill
SINGING BY THE SWEDISH GLEE CLUB OF BOSTON
THE SWEDISH SING. CHORUS HARMONI
THE SCAND. SOCIALIST CHORUS and
THE SCANDINAVIAN SINGING CHORUS
SPORTING PROGRAMME
FOR GENTLEMEN.—Sack Race, Three-legged Race, Team Running Race, Tug-of-War Contest between S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A., Wrestling Exhibition by two well-known Wrestlers.
FOR LADIES.—Candle Race, 100-Yard Dash.
FOR BOYS.—Blueberry Pie-eating Contest.
Suitable prizes will be awarded the winners in each event.
DANCING, 2.10 P. M. DOHERTY'S ORCHESTRA.
TICKETS, Gent, 50c.; Lady, 35c.
Children under twelve years with parents, free
One-half of the proceeds of this picnic goes to the Daily People, the other half to be divided between the Massachusetts State Committee and the City Committee of Boston, of the Socialist Labor Party.
Take Jamaica Plain, Forest Hills-Columbus Avenue and Franklin Park-Columbus Avenue cars.